

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th August, at Miyanoshta, Japan, the wife of F. H. FRASER, H.B.M.'s China Consular Service, of a son.

On the 19th August, at Shanghai, Rev. D. and Mrs. MACGILLIVRAY, of a daughter.

On the 21st August, at Hafton, Singapore, the wife of W. MEER, of a son.

On the 22nd August, at Raffles Hotel, Singapore, the wife of T. SARKIS, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 31st July, at West Cottage, Wimbledon Common, HENRY LOWCOCK, aged 65 years.

On the 6th August, at Shanhaikwan, JOHN ARTHUR CECIL, youngest son of JOHN and JENNIE RICKERTY of Tongshan, aged one year and three months.

On the 26th August, at the Government Civil Hospital, LOUISA JANE USHER, beloved wife of ALBERT COLLETT, Inspector of Police. (Wiltshire papers please copy.)

On the 27th August, at the Government Civil Hospital, BEHERAM ADAR ERANEE, of Eranceo Bungalow, Kowloon.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 28th July arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 26th August (29 days); the English mail of the 2nd August arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, on the 29th August (27 days); and the American mail of the 2nd August arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 30th August (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The China League has appealed to Lord Lansdowne against the enforcement of a higher import tariff against existing contracts for goods to be brought into China.

The fact of France's telegraphic establishment at Amoy is emphasised by the receipt at this office of a letter with the inscription "Bureau Telegraphique Français à Amoy."

There is an agitation in Germany against the removal of the astronomical instruments from the Peking Observatory. The Press urges their restoration to China.

Judging from a report on the coal resources of the Philippines, by C. H. Burritt, Chief of the Mining Bureau at Manila, coal will prove one of the chief sources of wealth in the islands.

On Wednesday morning, at Shanghai, the old Junior Mess of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. was gutted by fire. The China Fire Insurance is interested to the extent of \$17,500.

A fierce campaign is being conducted against Malvar, one of the irreconcilable insurgent leaders in the Philippines. It is said that American deserters and renegades are in command of his troops.

The newly created Wai-wu-pu, or Foreign Office, has extended to all open ports, from the 1st of July last, the facility as to the "Draw-backs," which the Governor-General of Nanking agreed to some time ago.

The Havas telegram of the 21st inst. states that Lieutenant-Colonel Marchand has been appointed to the head of the staff of the China Brigade, not to the command of the French troops, as Reuter reported.

The delay in the announcement of the death of Prince Henri d'Orleans seems to have arisen through the breakage of telegraph lines in Indo-China. Consequently the news reached Europe long before it was known in China or in Indo-China itself, except the neighbourhood of Saigon.

The *Echo de Chine* learns from a reliable source that news has been received from the Belgian missionaries in Manchuria, of whose position Li Hung-chang could give no information. Their situation is rather critical, but it appears that Tung Fuhsiang and Prince Tuan are not thinking of attacking them.

The cavalry officers who were recently in China are persuaded that the Chinese pony is peculiarly suitable for work in India, and could be easily adapted to the new mounted infantry which it is proposed to call into existence there. With the consent of the India Office a number of these ponies have already been sent to India to be submitted to certain military tests.

Prince Chun remains for the present at Basle. The explanation given is the Prince's indisposition, but the *Daily News* correspondent says that the delay is due to political reasons, the Kaiser declining to receive the Mission until the Protocol has been signed. The German Press attributes the delay to objections to the arrangements made for the Prince's reception at Berlin.

The German Emperor has conferred the rank of non-commissioned officer upon each of the German guard who took part in the defence of the Legation under the command of Lieut. Count von Soden.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, U. S. Commissioner, is considered at the State Department at Washington to have rendered admirable service during his stay at Peking, and, it is said, a high diplomatic appointment in Europe will be offered to him.

The *Vengeance*, battleship, which is being hastened forward at Portsmouth for service on the China Station, is to be ready for her gun trials by the first week in September. Her 12-in. guns can be loaded at any degree of training and elevation.

It is already known that very great distress has been caused by the recent floods in the Yangtze Valley, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. The hills round Wuhu are crowded with fugitives from the flooded districts, numbers are already dying, and widespread famine and pestilence are expected.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Commander: M. Woolcombe, to the *Argonaut*, to date July 23. Lieutenants: F. G. St. G. Brooker, to the *Tamar* (T.), H. B. Wilson, to the *Ocean*, undated; M. McG. Lockhart, to the *Sandpiper*, in command, to date September 3; H. C. J. Grant, to the *Terrible* (1st and G), to date August 12; H. L. Watts-Jones, to the *Plover*, in command, to date August 31. Sub-Lieutenant R. G. Hamond, to the *Pigmy*, to date August 12.

Dr. Morrison telegraphed to the *Times* last week that the Imperial Court was still considering the Protocol; in the meantime immense quantities of arms and ammunition were being manufactured at the Chinese arsenals and also imported from abroad. Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphed on the 28th instant that, according to a Peking despatch, the Ministers' meeting had approved of the Imperial edict forbidding the import of arms. The Protocol would be signed on the receipt of two more edicts, expected that night.

According to despatches received in Shanghai from Peking, the personnel of the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs—besides the Controller-General, Presidents and Vice-Presidents usual to the Boards of Peking, already noted in these columns the other day—will consist of two Principal Secretaries, i.e., Left and Right or Senior and Junior; two Under Secretaries, Senior and Junior; and twenty-four Attachés, namely, eight of the 1st class (Lang-chung), eight of the 2nd class (Yuan-wai-lang), and eight of the 3rd class (Chu-shih).

A correspondent writes to the *Standard* that the overtures Russia is supposed to be making to Japan are to be backed in a more tangible form by a loan from France to assist Japan in her present financial difficulties. This loan would presumably be backed in a way by Russia, a position that Japan could scarcely accept, whilst we may point out that France is apparently getting weary of playing the accommodating banker for Russia. Apart from the story, Japan would in return probably be asked for terms which she could not agree to.

THE CHUCHOU MASSACRE.

(Daily Press, 26th August.)

Better, perhaps, late than never! It is satisfactory to learn, through the medium of the *Times* correspondent, that the British Minister at Peking has notified the Chinese Peace Commissioners, Prince CHING and LI HUNG-CHANG, that unless the authors of the Chuchou Massacre are punished forthwith, Great Britain will have to reconsider the arrangement for the withdrawal of the British troops from the capital. It will be remembered that during the Boxer outbreak the only serious outrage perpetrated in mid-China was at Chuchou, in the province of Chekiang, the Taotai of Chuchou, PAO HO-NIEN, who was directly responsible for the atrocity, having had Mr. D. B. THOMPSON roughly thrust from his *yamen* when he applied to him for assistance. The result, as our readers will remember, was the savage murder of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. WARD and one child, Miss SHERWOOD, Miss M. MANCHESTER, Miss J. C. DESMOND, and Miss THIRGOOD, all of the China Inland Mission, under circumstances of such shocking brutality as would have roused the whole British nation but for the fact that the other frightful massacres in North China had so fully monopolised attention and scarcely left room for further horror and indignation. It was on this account, probably, and from the comparative distance of this scene from the centre of outrage in the North, that great delay ensued in the efforts to secure the execution of justice on the authors of this infamous crime. The Taotai PAO, though at length arrested, was allowed to travel to Hangchow in state, with a guard of soldiers, every comfort being supplied to him *en route*. He no doubt considered that he was only carrying out the decrees of the Government in ordering the "painful extermination" of the foreigners, and great efforts were made by the Government to shield him, which have so far been successful. No doubt it was at the time of the occurrence inconvenient to press for the punishment of the Chuchou criminals, for every effort was then being concentrated on the relief of the Legations at Peking and the dispersal of the Boxers and Imperial troops in Chihli, Shantung, and Manchuria. It was also desirable to localise the area of disturbance and to secure the neutrality and goodwill of the officials and people of mid-China. Hence presumably the delay in seeking atonement for this great and unpardonable crime. Now that matters have been to some extent straightened out in the North, however, the British Government have turned their attention to the Chuchou item in the Chinese butchers' bill. Sir ERNEST SATOW has evidently received instructions to exact full reparation for this dastardly massacre, including the punishment of the instigators and officials responsible for it. This is satisfactory, and we hope that the British Minister will continue to receive the utmost support from the Foreign Office in pressing its demands.

Meantime there is every reason to expect that LI HUNG-CHANG will oppose this demand with every artifice he can muster. It is well known that his Anglophobe tendencies have been confirmed, rather than weakened, by his passages at arms with Sir ERNEST SATOW, who, like his predecessor Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, finds the wily LI eager to thwart him in every direction. Relations between the ex-viceroy and the British Representatives have now been of a very strained description for some years, ever since, in fact, LI's visit to Russia. But the veteran mandarin is not only failing

fast; he is also losing his influence with his own Government, who have ceased to regard him as an unfailing staff to lean upon in negotiating with foreign states. It is high time that some new exponent of Chinese policy came to the front. LI HUNG-CHANG is utterly discredited in British eyes—and those of many other Treaty Powers—for his perfidy, his corruption, and his prejudices, while he has long ceased to represent the mass of his countrymen, who are distinctly opposed to the Muscovite alliance. In the case of LI more than of most Ministers, it may be said

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage. He has outlived his usefulness because he has lost his influence. He failed miserably to conduct the quarrel with Japan to a successful end, and after a succession of ignominious defeats, for which his own corrupt methods were mainly responsible, he had to conclude a peace most humiliating to China. When the Boxer troubles arose, and the officials, following the lead of Prince T'UAN and TUNG FUHSIANG, encouraged them until the smouldering embers burst into a flame that brought all the Western Powers in combination against a treacherous oriental Government, LI HUNG-CHANG was either powerless to stem the tide or preferred to float with it. In any case he did nothing to avert the crimes and disasters that followed the outbreak. Even now, in his capacity of Peace Plenipotentiary he does nothing to conciliate the foreigners, but still endeavours to work on the old principles of delay and obstruction. It might have been thought that with his long experience of Western ways, he would have sought to bring about a better understanding and do what was possible to smooth the way to better relations between the Chinese Government and foreigners. On the contrary, he seems to take a pleasure in raising obstructions to British demands. Happily the conduct of affairs is not wholly in his hands, as it was virtually when he was seated so securely in the Viceregal *yamen* at Tientsin. Sir ERNEST SATOW can and will, if necessary, back up his demands by a display of force, the only argument, unfortunately, which never loses its virtue in China.

FRENCE AND YUNNAN.

(Daily Press, 28th August.)

An able article contributed by a correspondent to the *Times* of the 22nd ult. discusses the subject of the forthcoming French railway into Yunnan, and we trust that it will receive the attention which it deserves at home. The writer notes with surprise the slight comment occasioned in England by the swift passage of the Yunnan Railway Bill through the French Chamber and Senate. The resources and communications of Yunnan, as he says, were a few years ago eagerly debated. British enterprise was well to the front there when the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce despatched a commercial mission under Mr. Consul BOURNE, about the time when a still more important expedition in quest of trade was sent from Lyons under M. BRENIER. The British Government secured the opening of Wuchow and Nanning as treaty-ports on the West River, and British Consuls were for the first time appointed to towns in that province. The extension of the Burma railway system to the frontier at Kunlon Ferry on the Salween was undertaken, and British engineers were sent to survey the region between Burma and the Yangtze. Finally the English and French, in settling their differences about Siam, introduced clauses into the agreement by which they bound

themselves not to seek exclusive advantages in Yunnan. Up to this time, therefore, Great Britain certainly stood no inferior comparatively to any Power. Recent events, however, have distracted all attention at home from Yunnan, while in France on the other hand M. DOUMER has skilfully worked up an enthusiasm for his favourite scheme which in his own Indo-China he has failed to arouse. We have spoken before now of a certain dream of French politicians of the most advanced expansionist type to erect a Franco-Russian barrier stretching from Siberia, *via* Tibet, to Indo-China, whereby Great Britain might be for ever cut off from the Yangtze Valley on the land side. The *Times* correspondent, writing on this subject says: "That the Yunnan railway scheme should be hotly pressed immediately upon the return of M. DELCASSE from St. Petersburg may be merely fortuitous, though it has not been so regarded abroad. Thus 'a South-German paper quoted in The *Times* has suggested that 'when France has secured a firm footing in Yunnan and Russia in Tibet, the Franco-Russian chain will extend from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Tonkin, and it will be possible for the two allies to prevent trade between China and the British possessions in Asia. It will also enable them to combine in any eventual operations either to the north against China or to the south against India.' Now whoever refers to large maps, and especially to geological maps, of the region between Russian Central Asia and Tonkin, will perceive that the junction of Russia and France across a table-land, varying in altitude from 6,000ft. to 16,000ft. and stretching for nearly 1,000 miles, is hardly within the range of practical politics, even if we assume that the English in India would remain inactive while this great movement proceeded." M. DOUMER himself, of course, has declared that he only aims at the "pacific conquest" of Yunnan. But, as the *Times* correspondent points out, a railway may incidentally produce political consequences. The mere construction and working of the line may entail disturbances; friction with China in Yunnan or elsewhere may lead to military operations, which the railway would facilitate; military operations may, if successful, end in a permanent occupation of the province. These possible results, it will readily be understood, are of moment, not only to China, but to England and her Indian Empire.

We publish in another column some interesting extracts from notes by Captain FERNAND BERNARD on the prospects of the Yunnan railway. The Captain, it will be seen, is no optimist about profits from the railway in the near future, but he holds, like many of his countrymen, who, though not sharing the enthusiasm of M. DOUMER, have given their adhesion to the scheme, that the security of French Indo-China demands that France should not let another European Power settle boldly on the high table-lands close to Tonkin. It is hardly necessary to point out that no European Power intends so to settle. The only aspirations to suzerainty over Yunnan have been expressed by French writers. A section of the French colonial party is more outspoken than M. DOUMER. It is therefore necessary to insist, as the writer in the *Times* says, upon the fact that Yunnan is the common *hinterland* of Burma and French Indo-China, and that its appropriation by France cannot be tolerated. By the declaration of the 15th January, 1896, the English and French Governments agreed that all privileges and advantages conceded in

Yunnan to either Power in the past or in the future should be extended and rendered common to both Powers, and they engaged to use their influence and good offices with the Chinese Government for this purpose. Treaty obligations, then, preclude France from exclusive action in Yunnan. But the *Times* correspondent sees no urgency in the British line across the Burma-Yunnan frontier, the great field for our commercial work being the Yangtze Valley. He admits, however, that while the energies of England are directed to this region her attention should not be diverted from Yunnan. He proceeds to quote in this connection certain words from the pen of M. LEROY BEAULIEU:—"It is curious to observe how, in France, so soon as we have acquired a new colony, we no longer think of its resources, but rather dwell on the wealth of the surrounding country to which it affords us access. Then, on becoming possessed of this, we forget the good features formerly emphasised, and desire that which is still further away, thus for ever leaving the substance for the shadow." As may be seen, Captain FERNAND BERNARD makes substantially the same observation. This perpetual craving for advance on the part of the extremists of the French colonial party is a dangerous factor in the situation in South China. Great Britain, as the writer whom we began by quoting says, can have no objection to French projects for the industrial and commercial development of Yunnan, but the railway avowedly constructed for this purpose must not be made an instrument for the stealthy absorption of the hinterland of British Burma. It would obviate the risk of this if we could hope for any progress in the near future with the Burma-Yunnan scheme. But as this is considered highly improbable by those best acquainted with the state of affairs, all that remains for us is to grow reconciled to the fact, while watching that the home authorities do not throw away by apathy the privileges conferred on Britain as well as on France by the agreement of the 15th January, 1896.

NEARING THE END OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(Daily Press, 30th August.)

The last stage in the negotiations between the Powers and China appears to have been reached. An Imperial edict against the import of arms into China has been accepted by the Ministers, and on Wednesday night two more edicts, of a nature not specified, were expected. On the issue of these, the representatives of the Powers are prepared to sign the Protocol, and peace will have been established between China and the rest of the world. Theoretically, of course, there has been no war, but the divergence between theory and fact in this crisis has been great. It was on diplomatic and commercial grounds eminently desirable not to recognise the existence of any rupture, and the fiction, aided by the curious apathy which co-exists with the homogeneity of China, has served its end. The signature of the Protocol will mark the actual restoration of that peace between the various nations concerned which has been assumed never to have been broken. With the signature of the Protocol, too, the Mission of our recent visitor Prince CHUN to Berlin will be able to achieve its object, for there can be little doubt that the London *Daily News* correspondent is right in attributing the Prince's delay at Basle to political reasons, the Kaiser declining to receive the Mission until the Protocol has been signed. The Kaiser could not do otherwise.

Whether there has or has not been an international war, while diplomatic relations between China and Germany (as between China and any other Power) are in their present state, no apology such as Prince CHUN conveys could be accepted. The signature of the Protocol is the material sign of China's atonement for her violation of international ethics. The murder of Baron von KETTELER, grave outrage though it was, was but a small part of China's offence.

The edict which the Ministers' meeting has approved forbids the import of arms, and presumably also ammunition, into China. The terms of the compact between the Powers and China already forbid this, but the issue of an edict confirms the Chinese Government's attitude in the matter. At present, we know, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Powers, arms-smuggling on a large scale is proceeding both in Central and in South China. This edict brings with it a correspondent pressure on the Chinese authorities to use stronger methods to detect and stop the underhand conveyance of arms into the Empire, while binding them to check the formerly lawful importation as well. Of course, it is obvious that the stoppage of the import of arms and ammunition from abroad will not disarm China. From all accounts it is clear that exceptional business prevails in the Chinese arsenals at the present time. An official in the Chinese Government employ recently told an interviewer that the factories are working at full pressure, night and day, and some hundreds of rifles are probably produced daily. This fact has caused alarm in many circles, including some of the best informed as a rule. Dr. MORRISON, in telegraphing to the *Times* that "immense quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured at the Chinese arsenals and also imported from abroad," seems to share in the alarm. We are not here in a position to judge the grounds for such fears. The fact that the Court has yielded so far as it now has seems, however, to agree ill with the supposed warlike intentions. Nor can it be denied that the Court will require armed supporters to cope with the insurrectionary elements which will receive fresh encouragement from the withdrawal of the Powers' forces. A Chinese Government with ill-armed or unarmed troops will not be in a position to meet rebels such as are known to menace Chihli. Nevertheless, if, as appears to be the case, the *Times* correspondent sees grave danger in the situation, we should naturally be disinclined to question so authoritative an opinion.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Daily Press, 29th August.)

The questions to which the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD is to request replies from the Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon involve points of the utmost importance to the Colony, and whatever may be the character of the official answers, the effect of calling renewed public attention to these points can but be salutary. The meetings of the Legislative Council are too often untroubled by questioners, and the Opposition has practically been an unrepresented party of late. The appearance on the list of "Business" of a long series of questions is a welcome sign of change from recent stagnation. All the subjects with which Mr. WHITEHEAD's queries deal are more or less familiar to our readers, and there is not one of them in which the public of Hongkong has not every

right to be interested. The Government, no doubt, prefers to discourage curiosity in such matters, but it is certain that, without this curiosity on the part of the unofficial element of the community, neglect and procrastination would be the portion of several vital questions. The subjects brought up in the questions before the Council to-day are the settlement of claims, survey, expenditure and revenue in the New Territory; the discontent in the Police force and Gaol staff; the collapse of buildings in the Colony and the precautions taken against such accidents; the applicability of the Venice Plague Convention of 1897 to Hongkong; the detailed answer to the question asked by Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE at the Sanitary Board meeting on the 8th inst.; and the question of the succession to Mr. R. D. OSBORNE in the presidency of the Sanitary Board. We have but a few days ago discussed the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART's report on the New Territory for 1900, commenting on the unsatisfactory state of the revenue derived from our extension on the mainland. The discontent in the Police and on the Gaol staff has received considerable attention in the Press of the Colony. The question of the Venice Convention and the exodus of sick Chinese from the Colony during a time of epidemic is of the utmost importance to all engaged in business in Hongkong. Finally, the manner in which Mr. OSBORNE was put off at the Sanitary Board, with a meagre abstract from the documents for which he asked, has been noticed by us, and has aroused no little indignation among those who expected that the Government would make at last some attempt to justify its sneers at the Sanitary Board's manner of carrying out its duties, expressed in the memorandum on the Colony's Petition to the Secretary of State. It is not to be expected that satisfactory replies will be forthcoming to-day on all these points, but the only way in which information can be gained is by pressing repeatedly for it. A continued refusal, as in the case of the explanation asked for by Mr. OSBORNE, tells its own tale. The manner in which Mr. WHITEHEAD's questions will be met to-day will be watched with extreme interest.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 28th August, 9.50 p.m.

A Peking despatch to-day states that the Ministers' meeting has approved of the Imperial edict forbidding the import of arms. Two more edicts are expected to-night, when the Protocol can be signed.

Information reached Shanghai last week by native craft that the C.M.S. *Hainfung* had been aground for five days on the shoals to the north of Shawsishan. She anchored during the recent typhoon, but kept her engines going to relieve the strain on the anchors. In spite of this, however, she dragged both anchors and drifted on to the shoals. It is feared that she will not be able to get off until next spring tides. The work of refloating the C.M.S. *Kiangkwan*, which is ashore on the top of the river bank near Tunglin Pagoda, is to be commenced at once, says the *N.C. Daily News* of Monday. The necessary tackling has already been sent up river and an attempt will be made to launch the boat on rollers. Two dredgers have been at work for some time round the *Talee Maru*, which is aground in the Yangtze, near Christman Island. Several feet of mud have been cut away all round her and it is hoped that by this means she may be refloated.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 29th inst. in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

Hon. Col. L. F. BROWN, R.E. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Acting Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Acting Clerk of Councils).

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a report on the New Territory during the second year of British Administration, which has already been extensively dealt with in the Press, and correspondence regarding increase of salaries of subordinate officers in the Civil Service of the Colony.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 48 to 56, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

OTHER PAPERS.

There were laid on the table a report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee at a meeting held on the 29th ult., and a report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the same day, when a discussion took place on the subject of providing a refuse-destroyer. The reports were adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING LAW COMMITTEE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table reports of proceedings of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws relating to stamps and stamp duty in the Colony of Hongkong, and on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorising the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong. He moved their adoption.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table a copy of additional bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board in reference to the prevention of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, and moved their adoption. He said—The object of these bye-laws is to enable the Sanitary Board to take action at present, or at any period when any disease is prevalent in the Colony, for the disinfection of premises. The necessity of this must be obvious to hon. members when they consider the number of bodies found in the streets and the number of people suffering from the disease who leave the Colony. I therefore beg leave to move the adoption of the bye-laws.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

COLONIAL SECRETARY—Before these bye-laws are passed, it would be well if the Hon. Acting Director of Public Works would inform hon. members how the expense that will be incurred in carrying them out is to be met.

Mr. CHATHAM—With regard to the question raised by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, sir, the expense at present incurred in such work is met from the vote for plague, and I therefore take it that any expenditure incurred in the carrying out of the steps proposed would be deferred from the same source.

His EXCELLENCY—I am anxious to know more about this subject before we finally adopt these bye-laws. The question is—Who is

to pay for any damage that is done in the process of disinfection? For instance, a case occurred the other day in which, by no fault whatever of the sanitary authorities, who disinfected the house indicated to them, the wrong house was disinfected. The fact remains that a claim for \$50 was sent in to Government, and was paid, very properly paid. That claim of \$50 was for damage that had been done to property in the house in carrying out the disinfection. When we come to multiply that by thousands, I think it is well for us to consider whether or not those expenses to repay the loss that apparently does take place in this process of disinfection should be paid by the Colony. That is the reason I should like to have an understanding on the subject. Personally, I think that in a case of this kind, where the object is to benefit the population, the Colony should bear the expense.

Mr. POLLOCK—I think the ordinary rule of law would apply to a case like this. Supposing there has been any negligence in carrying out the work, and as a result damage was done, the officers in charge of the operations should be responsible. I would submit, sir, it would be only fair, where such damage is due to negligence, that compensation should be paid to the party injured by such negligence.

His EXCELLENCY—The question is not one of negligence; it is a question of damage done to things in the house that will suffer, and must suffer, however carefully handled.

Mr. POLLOCK—If there is no negligence there will be no cause of action. I take it that when disinfection is going on the greatest care is exercised by the officers in charge.

His EXCELLENCY—There are articles that must be injured, no matter how great the care taken. If there is to be disinfection, then a certain amount of valuable property must be damaged in the process. The proposal to be carried out is a precautionary measure when there is no plague—to disinfect the entire city. Taking one quarter, and only a quarter, a very large amount of damage must be done by the disinfection. Who is to pay for that? These bye-laws are laid before the Council at the instance of the Sanitary Board, who ask for immense powers. At the same time, we must take into consideration the rights of the individual—the right to be protected from loss or compensated for injury done to property in consequence of what may be a very necessary precaution, if adopted by the Government.

Mr. POLLOCK—I think that any damage necessarily done in pursuance of statutory authority would not be recoverable in a court of law.

Dr. HO KAI—I think, after the expression of opinion by the Hon. Acting Attorney-General, that the law on the point that has been raised is very clear. Still, I think it would be better to defer consideration of these bye-laws till the next meeting. I am very unwilling to oppose such bye-laws as these, because I quite agree that during a non-epidemic time we should prepare ourselves to meet the disease should it again make its appearance by seeing that every house is clean. I also think that Government should make provision for compensating people for loss sustained in this disinfecting process during a non-epidemic time, and not make them suffer innocently. Suppose you disinfect my house simply because my next door neighbour has had plague in his house, and you damage my property. I cannot go to law with the certainty of recovering the amount of that damage. You say to me that I ought to sacrifice a certain expenditure for the public good, but though I may be willing to submit to the inconvenience and trouble entailed upon me in having my house disinfected, I do not see the justice of asking me to sacrifice hundreds of dollars for the public good without getting compensation, because at that time you cannot say that disinfection was necessary. Under these circumstances I think that those Chinese who occupy the house should be properly compensated for any damage done to their property. It would be perhaps more desirable, however, to adjourn this matter until the next meeting, to give hon. members of Council some little time to think it over.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—I beg leave to second the proposal of the Hon. Member opposite. If disinfection cannot be done without certain damage being caused, I think compensation should be granted out of the public funds.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was also in favour of the proposal to discuss the matter later.

Mr. MAY—I should like, sir, to remove an impression in the mind of the hon. member on my right. He says that in plague time only the houses that actually have cases of plague in them are disinfected. That is not so. I beg to refer the Council to bye-law No. 8, one of the bye-laws printed under item 7. The powers of the Sanitary Board are that when plague is prevalent they can declare any section of the city to be infected with plague, and can appoint officers to go into every house in that area, and if he thinks the house wants cleansing and disinfecting he is empowered to cleanse and disinfect it, whether they had plague there or not. But the Board cannot do that until plague is actually epidemic. These powers have been exercised by myself and other officers, and I have never known yet of any claim for compensation on account of damage done by that disinfection, nor of any claims by the Chinese population for damage done to goods. It must be remembered, sir, that these houses are principally the houses of the poor class, whose goods and chattels are not numerous, but any officer entrusted with this power would remove such articles as would be destroyed by the disinfection process. All the Board wants to do is to go one step farther, and instead of having to wait till plague is actually epidemic in the city in order to take these steps, to get a little farther ahead of the plague and take those same steps before there is any plague at all. The only difference is that what is done at present when plague is prevalent will be done before plague becomes prevalent. I may say, sir, that I believe that if officers of intelligence and discretion are chosen—as they always are chosen, in fact—no difficulties will occur. I should be the last to wish to see any hardship inflicted on the native population, and I have only thought it right to make these remarks in order to remove the impression evident in the minds of some of the speakers.

The proposal to postpone the matter until next meeting of the Council was then put to the meeting and carried.

OTHER SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

Referring to other sanitary bye-laws for the disinfection of infected premises, the ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS asked—I presume this item will also stand over?

His EXCELLENCY—I think it ought to.

It was agreed to let the item stand over.

CORAL AND SHELL-FISHING.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice that at next meeting of Council he would ask—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council of the approximate number of fishermen employed in taking coral and shell from the sea adjoining the New Territory and the names of the places where and about the extent of ground over which such fishing is carried on?

QUESTIONS.—1. CLAIMS TO LAND IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary lay upon the Council table a return shewing—(1) the number of claims to Land in the New Territory sent in up to 30th June, 1901; and (2) the number of claims which had been finally disposed of by the Land Court up to that date? Also will the Honourable Member inform the Council what progress has been made with the Survey of the New Territory?

COLONIAL SECRETARY—In reply to the question of the hon. member, I beg to lay on the table a report on the progress made with the survey in the New Territory.

The report was as follows:—

Number of claims received and settled by the Land Court from 1st June, 1900, to 16th July, 1901:—Total claims received, 37,922; finally settled, 23,457.

During season 1899-1900, an area of 35,257.77 acres, containing 228,588 fields, was surveyed on the 16 inch. scale. This area includes:—All the cultivation lying to the south of the Kowloon Hills; the whole of the Unlong District; sub-Districts Santin, Sheongshui, Han Yuck, Fan Ling and Lang Yeuk-tan of District Sheung U; and the District of Luk Yeuk.

During season 1900-1901, a total area of 9,624 acres, containing 139,857 fields, was surveyed;

550 acres being on the 16 inch scale and the remainder 8,474 acres on the 32 inch scale.

This area includes the following sub-districts of the Sheung U District, namely:—Hap Wo, Lam Tsun, Tsoi Hang and Shun Wan; and the following sub-districts of Shataukok District, namely:—Liu Mahang, Ha Po, Wohang, Lukkung, Kukpo and portions of Ling Chun and Nam Yen. Also the Islands Cheong Chau, Peng Chau and Mah Wan and portions of Lantau at Tungchung and Mui Wo.

Demarcation.—The area surveyed during season 1900-1901, namely, 9,204 acres, has also been demarcated and 2,133.32 acres south of the Kowloon Hills.

During the recess season of 1900, a survey on the 64-inch scale was made of Kowloon City for the Land Court.

I should say that, at the very outside, about 25,000 acres remain to be done.

Total area surveyed and demarcated up to date (from November, 1899, to July, 1901):—

Area surveyed on the 16 in. scale.	Area surveyed on the 32 in. scale.	Total area surveyed up to date.	Number of fields surveyed.	Area demarcated up to date.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
35,807.77	8,474.00	44,281.77	363,445	11,157.32

2. EXPENDITURE ON THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the Council table a statement shewing the total expenditure incurred in connection with the New Territory from the date of the lease thereof, viz., 9th June, 1898, to 30th June, 1901, and the total revenue collected from the said New Territory during the same period, the principal items under both heads to be shewn separately?

In reply to the question, the ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER laid on the table a statement showing the revenue and expenditure in the New Territory from June, 1898, to 30th June, 1901. The total revenue was \$41,014.33, and the total expenditure \$736,571.31.

3. THE ALLEGED DISCONTENT IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Has the attention of the Honourable the Captain Superintendent of Police been directed to paragraphs and leaderettes which appeared in the *China Mail* of 23rd, 25th and 26th instant, in the *Telegraph* 27th, and in the *Daily Press* of 24th and 27th idem, in respect of discontent among the European members of the Police Force and the Gaol Staff, and will the Honourable Member inform the Councils to the correctness or otherwise of the allegations and statements therein made?

Mr. MAY—The reply to the first part of the question is "No." In reply to the second part of the question, I have to say that with the exception of five complaints by junior police officials for having been passed over for promotion, one by a constable against a sergeant for incivility, and three complaints by constables against bar-boys in the canteen for incivility, no complaints have reached me from any member of the Police Force or any members of the Gaol staff, and I decline to recognise or discuss any complaints which are not made to me through the appointed official channels.

4. BUILDING COLLAPSES IN THE COLONY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Director of Public Works lay upon the Council table, a statement showing:—

(1.) The number of buildings in the Colony which have fallen down from 1st January, 1895, to 16th instant.

(2.) The names of owners of the said buildings.

(3.) The number of deaths caused thereby.

(4.) The number of Coroner's enquiries held in connection with such deaths.

(5.) The number of prosecutions, if any, instituted as the result of the said enquiries, and

(6.) The causes, so far as ascertained, which have contributed to the tumbling down in each case, and, if the collapse of any or all of the buildings in question have resulted from defective construction, will the Honourable Member inform the Council:—

(1.) What precautions, if any, have been taken to prevent the erection of such buildings in the future; and

(2.) What precautions, if any, have been taken to prevent a recurrence of a like calamity attended with such heavy loss of life as that which occurred in Cochrane Street on 14th instant in connection with buildings already in existence?

Mr. CHATHAM—Time has not permitted the preparation of the statement asked for by the Hon. Member, but as soon as it is ready it will be laid on the table, and all information given available on the subject.

5. VENICE CONVENTION AND HONGKONG.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Attorney-General inform the Council whether the "Venice Plague Convention of 1897" applies to the Colony of Hongkong?

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The Convention does not apply to the Colony of Hongkong.

6. SHOULD SICK CHINESE LEAVE THE COLONY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—If the "Venice Plague Convention of 1897" does not apply to the Colony of Hongkong, will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council whether the Government will direct the Sanitary Board to take into consideration at an early date the question whether in the event of an epidemic of plague occurring during 1902, sick Chinese will, as during the 1894 epidemic, be permitted to leave the Colony for their homes on the mainland—provided the Chinese Government offers no objection—and if so, to determine under what conditions they will be allowed to do so?

COLONIAL SECRETARY—In reply to that question, I may state that instructions have been received from His Majesty's Government that the course suggested shall not be permitted.

7. THE STATEMENT PREPARED FOR MR. OSBORNE.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary lay upon the Council table a copy of the detailed statement already prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, by direction of its President, asked for by Mr. Edward Osborne at the Sanitary Board meeting held on the 8th instant, showing what recommendations the Board and its Officers have made during the past ten years in respect of additional Markets, additional Public Latrines, and additional Public Urinals, and how far such recommendations had been carried out?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the return asked for.

8. MR. ORMSBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council, whether the Government have telegraphed, urging on the Colonial Office the imperative necessity, in the interests of the trade and the shipping of the port, of selecting and appointing a thoroughly experienced officer, first-class in every respect, and of considerable professional standing, to take charge of the Public Works Department (in succession to Mr. R. D. Ormsby), and of the ever increasing duties devolving on that department in respect of roads, streets, buildings, drainage, water-works, reclamations, and the many important public works now in progress and in contemplation directly connected with the sanitation of the Colony?

COLONIAL SECRETARY—The answer to the question of the hon. member is in the negative.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—In consequence of the answer to the last question, I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I will move—"That in the opinion of this Council a thoroughly experienced officer of first-class ability in every respect and of considerable professional standing should be secured to fill the office of Director of Public Works, and that this Council would willingly entertain any proposals which might be made by the Government for the provision of a better salary than that hitherto paid."

JURY CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Jury Consolidation Ordinance, 1887.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

PROBATES ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance

to amend the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 3 of 1897).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1899 (Ordinance 36 of 1899).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the manufacture of gunpowder and of fireworks, and to regulate the sale and conveyance of gunpowder.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

NATURALISATION.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalisation of Siu Yun-fai, alias Siu Yun-hang, alias Siu Kwok-yeung, alias Siu Ku-ming, alias Siu Yin-ping.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council thereafter went into committee on the Bill, and on resuming, there being no amendments, the Bill was read a third time.

TO VALIDATE CROWN LEASES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to validate Crown leases heretofore made of foreshore and submerged lands within the territorial waters of the Colony for reclamation and other purposes and to legalise and facilitate the making of such leases hereafter.

The objects and reasons of the Bill are as follows:—

1. A very large number of Crown leases, including the demised land portions of the foreshore and sea-bed, have, from time to time, been granted in this Colony, most frequently for purposes of reclamation and with a view to meet the requirements of commerce and to facilitate the handling of the large traffic of Hongkong.

2. Owing to the extremely limited quantity of level ground with a deep water frontage provided by nature in this Colony, extensive reclamations have been absolutely necessary, not only for sanitary reasons connected with overcrowding, but also to enable the trade of the port to be carried on.

3. This necessity has been universally recognised, and although in theory the granting of leases of portions of the foreshore and of the sea-bed thereto adjacent may to some extent interfere with rights of fishing and navigation and with rights or alleged rights of access to the sea, it has, nevertheless, been felt that the public and the Colony as a whole have been gainers by the reclamations rather than losers.

4. The most extensive reclamations hitherto carried out, as for instance the Praya Reclamation now nearing completion, have been undertaken under statutory authority.

In the vast majority of the cases in which such authority has not been obtained, the interference with rights has been so insignificant as to occasion little or no inconvenience and to call forth no complaint.

5. It is, however, desirable to obtain statutory validity for such past Crown leases as have, to any extent, interfered with public or private rights, and also to obtain statutory authority for the granting in the future of Crown leases of portions of the foreshore or bed of the sea in cases where the Governor in Council considers such leases expedient.

6. The proviso in section 2 is inserted to prevent any interference *ex post facto* with a judgment of the Supreme Court regarding Lantau Marine Lot No. 2, in which case the Court held that a Crown lease could not operate so as to deprive certain fishermen of their prescriptive right to take coral and shells from the sea.

7. The further proviso in section 3 is to make it clear that it is not intended to interfere with the rights, or alleged rights, of holders of Marine Lots, with regard to sea-access in front of their respective lots.

8. When the agreement for granting a lease requires the laying out of certain sums in building, &c., within a certain time, the actual

granting of the lease is usually held over till the conditions have been fulfilled. This is why it has been deemed necessary to insert the words "and all agreements for the granting of such leases." These also should be validated.

Mr. POLLOCK said—I may mention that I have received various suggestions with reference to this Bill, some from the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member and some from the Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce. The Senior Unofficial Member raised two points under clause 3 of the Bill. The first was as to the granting of land otherwise than by auction. I think, sir, it is unnecessary to make any amendment in the clause of the Bill upon that point, because at the present time no power exists to grant land except by auction. With regard to another point raised by the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member, one in the last line but one of the third paragraph of clause 3 of the Bill, hon. members will see that the provisions of that particular part of the clause read as follows:—"Provided also that this section shall not be deemed to authorise the grant of any Crown lease which would derogate from or be inconsistent with the special rights of sea access (if any) of any holder of a *Marine Lot*, holding under a Crown lease, without the consent of such holder." To meet the views of the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member, I propose to substitute the words "any Lot" for the words "*Marine Lot*." With regard to the objection raised by the Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce, a proposal was made by him in a letter which I received from him this morning that under Rule 52 of the Standing Orders he would move the postponement of the second reading until a translation of the Bill in the Chinese language shall have been published by proclamation in all the towns and villages of the New Territory, together with a notice calling upon all persons whose rights or interests of property may be affected thereby. With reference to that point, and apart from the question of necessity, with which I shall deal presently, at the same time, with all due respect to the Hon. Member, that is not a motion which properly comes under Rule 52 of the Standing Rules and Orders. With regard to the necessity for such procedure, I would draw attention to the second paragraph of the third clause of this Bill, where provision is made for due notice being given in the *Gazette* to parties interested. It has been pointed out, however, that as regards that notice it would be well that a proclamation should be made in the Chinese language, and posted up near the site of the property affected, because the *Government Gazette* has a limited circulation only. I propose on that point to move an amendment, when the Council goes into committee on the Bill, that after the words "three months" in the second paragraph of clause 3 of the Bill, the following words be inserted:—"And also shall be published by proclamation in the Chinese language, which proclamation shall be publicly posted in some suitable place near the site of the said property." With regard to another point raised by the Hon. Member, who suggested that there might be an amendment at the end of clause three of the Bill to empower parties to appeal to the Supreme Court, I am of opinion that any objection will be carefully considered and any equitable claim for compensation fully gone into by His Excellency the Governor in Council. Resort to law will only lead to delay. I beg, sir, to move the second reading of this Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Sir, the private rights and interests of a large number of Chinese in the Colony are affected by this Bill, and I submit that the Ordinance should not be proceeded with until those Chinese whose interests are thus affected have been given an opportunity of being heard. To proceed with this Bill before that has been done would, I think, be unreasonable and unjust, and I beg to move—"That under Rule 52 of the Standing Rules and Orders, the second reading of this Bill be postponed until a translation of the Bill in the Chinese language shall have been published by Proclamation in all towns and villages within the New Territory, together with a notice calling upon all persons whose rights or interests of property may be affected by it to bring

their objections before the Council by petition within one month from the date of the issue of such notice."

His EXCELLENCY—I think the Hon. Member will find that his resolution is not in order, as it does not come under Rule 52.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Then, sir, with your permission I will move that the second reading of the Bill be postponed. In connection with this matter I might be permitted to read another letter I addressed to the learned Acting Attorney-General on the 22nd of this month.

The letter has already been published in our issue of last week.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded the amendment, which was lost, only three voting for it—Mr. Whitehead, Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. Wei A Yuk.

These three members voted against the motion for the second reading of the Bill, which was carried by a majority.

The Council then went into committee on the Bill, and the amendments proposed by the Acting Attorney-General were agreed to.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—I move that the following words be added after the word "Council," the last word in paragraph 2 of clause 3—"And his decision thereon shall be notified in writing to the objectors; and if within one month from the date of such notice no application has been made to the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction for leave to appeal from such decision, such decision shall be final and binding."

This amendment also was lost.

The third reading of the Bill was not moved on the Council resuming, because of the amendments that had been made.

TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the scope of the Tramways Ordinance, 1883 (No. 6 of 1883), and the Tramways Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1883 (No. 18 of 1883). He said—I think I could not do better than place before your Excellency and the hon. members of this Council the reasons of this Bill, which are as follows: The surviving promoters under Ordinance 6 of 1883 having parted for valuable consideration, with their rights, if any, under that Ordinance so far as Tramways 1 to 5 are concerned, and a Company being now desirous of starting a Tramway in this Colony which would conflict with the lines of route of the said Tramways Nos. 1 to 5, it seems desirable, in order to clear the grounds for the operations of such company, that the provisions of Ordinance 6 of 1883, so far as they relate to the said Tramways Nos. 1 to 5, should be repealed, and this Bill so enacts accordingly.

Mr. BELL-IRVING seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council thereafter went into committee on the Bill, which was agreed to. The third reading was not moved.

STAMPS AND STAMP DUTY.

In Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws relating to stamps and stamp duty in the Colony of Hongkong, the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the alterations made by the Standing Law Committee on the Bill were very few. The amendments, which numbered three, were agreed to.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TRAMWAY.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER moved that the Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorising the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

Mr. BELL-IRVING seconded.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL read the report of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill. There were altogether fifteen amendments for the consideration of the Council.

COL. BROWNE—I should like to ask the Attorney-General whether clause 19 covers the case of the Tramway Company laying return wires. We referred the matter to the War Office, and after consultation with experts they came to the conclusion that return wires will have to be laid by the company.

Mr. POLLOCK—That is a matter, I think, that will have to be considered later, with other things. With reference to another point, it seems to me there should be no special high rate charged if unfortunately the services of the tramway should be required for defensive purposes. I do not know whether the General Officer Com-

manding the Troops has any specific amendment to make regarding the point.

Col. BROWNE—I beg to move, sir, that it be provided that in no such case shall the amount charged exceed the ordinary tram fares.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Bill was thereafter considered in its various sections, and agreed to as amended.

The Council then resumed.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1900.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

There were nine minutes down for consideration. In the first the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$11,967 to meet the cost of the erection of certain matsheds, &c., to be used as public baths.

ABSTRACT.

Matsheds, including tube, &c., &c. ...	\$3,585.00
Firewood, wages of attendants, &c., up to 31st May, ...	1,393.00
Subsequent expenditure up to 31st August, namely, 92 days, at \$76 per day, ...	6,992.00

Total, ... \$11,967.00

The CHAIRMAN—This is a question with which hon. members are undoubtedly acquainted, and requires no explanation from me.

Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask how many matsheds?

Mr. CHATHAM—I am sorry I have forgotten the exact number just now, but there is a considerable number in existence.

The CHAIRMAN—If the Hon. Attorney-General wants these figures he can be supplied with them, I suppose?

Mr. CHATHAM—Oh, certainly.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$8,000 in aid of the vote "Repairs to Government House Furniture and Incidental Expenses."

The CHAIRMAN—I think this vote explains itself.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$21,000 in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS, ANNUALLY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

1. Maintenance of Telegraphs ...	\$3,000
2. Maintenance of Praya Wall and Piers ...	2,000
3. Maintenance of Waterworks, Kowloon ...	6,000
4. Maintenance of Macadamised Roads in Victoria ...	5,000
5. Maintenance of Concrete Roads in Victoria ...	2,000
6. Water Account ...	3,000

Total ... \$21,000

The CHAIRMAN—Hon. members will be glad to see that provision is being made for the roads in Victoria. I am sure we all agree it is necessary that great attention should be paid to our roads, and to have them as satisfactory as possible. We all desire to see the roads in this Colony a credit to the Colony and to those who are in any way responsible for them.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,750 in aid of the following votes in the Post Office:—
Incidental Expenses at the Agencies, \$1,500.00
Commission on Money Orders, ... \$1,250.00

Total, ... \$2,750.00

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,000 to meet the cost to be incurred on account of the erection of two temporary markets, one opposite the Sailors' Home and one adjoining the new Harbour Office, during the current year.

The CHAIRMAN—As Hon. Members are aware, a great deal has been said lately about the want of market accommodation in this colony, and I feel sure this vote will be most heartily recommended.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 to meet the cost to be incurred on account of the extension of Wanchai Market, during the current year.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6 0 in aid of the vote of \$1,000 for the erection of a Home for Quarantined Dogs under the heading "Public Works Extraordinary."

The CHAIRMAN explained that this additional sum was needed in order that the dogs should be comfortably housed.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$36,177.07 in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

1. Yaumati Nullah,	250.00
2. Gaol extension,	927.07
3. Taipo Road,	35,000.00

Total, \$36,177.07

The CHAIRMAN—Should hon. members desire information with regard to these items, the Hon. Director of Public Works will be glad to supply it.

Mr. POLLOCK—With regard to item 3, how far will that carry the work?

Mr. CHATHAM—The work is now in progress up to Taipo itself. The sum asked for covers the expenditure on this road as far as Taipo, excluding a small balance which will have to be voted next year. There will be no difficulty in completing the road as far as Taipo by the end of this year.

The vote was agreed to.

In the last minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$700 for "Furniture and Incidental Expenses," Registrar General's Department.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

THE CASE OF INSPECTOR MILLS.

HARSH TREATMENT OF A SANITARY OFFICER.

In April last, it will be remembered, Inspector Mills, of the Sanitary Department, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, on the evidence of three Chinese, who alleged that he had caused the death of a Chinaman by pushing him from the roof of a house, which he, Mills, was inspecting. Mills denied the charge, and stated that the deceased was asleep, and on being suddenly aroused by a rush of coolies from the rooms below, who were trying to escape the inspector, he rolled from the roof and was killed.

Previous to his employment as inspector, Mills had resigned from the Gaol, where he served as a gaoler. He was originally a soldier, and claims to have good papers. While he was employed under the Sanitary Board here he bore a good character.

On being charged at the Police Court with manslaughter, Mills pleaded not guilty, and was subsequently released on bail. Being in receipt of a salary equivalent to \$105 per month, and having a wife and children—one of who died during his trouble—Mills was unable to engage a lawyer, having no money, and the Government which he served declined to provide him with counsel, although the accident had taken place whilst he was engaged in his duty.

Being in a state of mind which can easily be conceived with such a grave charge against him, Mills as a last resource, was compelled to borrow \$200 to secure a lawyer, and this sum was made up of small amounts, such as \$2 and \$5, contributed by Chinese.

Having engaged counsel, he received the following:—

62, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I send you on the other side a copy of a letter I have received from the Sanitary Board.

It is for you now to decide whether or not you will retain counsel.

I should strongly advise you to do so.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

J. F. REECE.

Mr. JOHN MILLS.

(Copy.)

Sanitary Board Office.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1901.

Sir,—In reply to your letter under date of 11th May, 1901, I am directed to inform you that an application by Mr. John Mills for the payment of part or the whole of the expenses of his defence on the charge of manslaughter which has been brought against him will be considered by His Excellency the Governor if, and when, he is acquitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Sd.) G. A. WOODCOCK,
Acting Secretary.

J. F. REECE, Esq.

In due course Mills was committed for trial, but before the day appointed something apparently went wrong with the evidence for the prosecution, for the case was withdrawn by Proclamation. Had the evidence for the prosecution been in any way reliable the case could not possibly have been withdrawn. On 18th May, Mills was called before the Chief Justice and dismissed.

The same day Mills resumed duty as Sanitary Inspector, and sent in the following letter:—

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Attorney-General declined to proceed with the charge of manslaughter brought against me by Wong Nam, Wong Sz and Wong 'ui, and requested the Chief Justice to discharge me by proclamation.

This was accordingly done to-day by His Lordship, and I now beg that you will request the Government to assist me in the payment of the expenses incurred by me to defend myself against this charge, which was incurred in the execution of my duty.

I attach Mr. Reece's receipt for \$200, which has already been paid by me with money which I have been compelled to borrow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

JNO. MILLS.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Dr. FRANCIS CLARK.

Medical Officer of Health.

The cheque was duly sent to Mills and he cashed it, and paid back the money he had originally borrowed, excepting small amounts totalling \$20, due to four persons. Mills alleges that these four persons refused to receive their money back, because they told him they had instructions not to accept it. At the shop of one of these, 185, Queen's Road Central, the Chief Detective Informer, Chi Hing, was present and told Mills to pay the money instead to the Superintendent of Police, which Mills declined to do. Some time after this Mills received the following:—

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

Sir,—I am directed to forward to you, which I do herewith, four charges against you of procuring contributions towards defraying legal expenses connected with your defence upon a criminal charge of manslaughter.

I am also to call upon you to state in writing, within seven days of the date of this letter, any grounds upon which you rely as exculpating yourself from these charges or any of them, and also, in the event of your admitting any of such charges, any grounds which you desire to urge against your being suspended from office or otherwise punished as provided for by the Colonial Office Rules and Regulations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Mr. J. MILLS.

Inspector of Nuisances.

(Enclosure.)

1. That on or about the 3rd day of May, 1901, you did procure either directly or through your interpreter, one Ng Yui-ki, the payment of the

sum of ten dollars by one Li Shan-fan, of the Lai Hing shop, No. 153, Queen's Road Central, as a contribution towards the legal expenses which you were then incurring for your defence upon a charge of manslaughter.

2. That on or about the 4th day of May, 1901, you did procure either directly or through your interpreter, one Ng Yui-ki, the payment of the sum of one dollar by one Man In-cho, of the Tsun Heung teashop, No. 159, Queen's Road Central, as a contribution towards the legal expenses which you were then incurring for your defence upon a charge of manslaughter.

3. That on or about the 6th day of May, 1901, you did procure either directly or through your interpreter, one Ng Yui-ki, the payment of the sum of five dollars by one Li Yau-tsun, of the Ki Shang pawnshop, No. 185, Queen's Road Central, as a contribution towards the legal expenses which you were then incurring for your defence upon a charge of manslaughter.

4. That on or about the 5th or 6th day of May, 1901, you did procure either directly or through your interpreter, one Ng Yui-ki, the payment of the sum of two dollars by one Chan Tung, of the Ki King pawnshop, No. 1, Wing On Street, as a contribution towards the legal expenses which you were then incurring for your defence upon a charge of manslaughter.

Inspector Mills replied as follows:—

2, High Street,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1901.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter No. 9 of the 13th inst. The same has had my earnest consideration, and I respectfully beg to submit the following:—

A.—I admit the charge of procuring contributions towards defraying legal expenses connected with my defence upon a criminal charge of manslaughter brought against me.

B.—I am unaware that in doing so I committed any breach of the Colonial Rules and Regulations. Your letter under consideration does not specify such rule or regulation.

C.—In connection with such charge, I beg to respectfully submit the following explanation. It is unnecessary for me to go into the details of the charge of manslaughter, as they are known to you, and also the fact that such charge was withdrawn against me. When such charge was preferred against me at the Police Court, I occupied a very painful position as a Government servant. I anticipated that Counsel would be placed at my service to defend me against, as was subsequently proved to be, so unjust a charge incurred whilst I was in the execution of my duty. Such Counsel not being forthcoming, I was compelled in vindication of my public and private position on my personal responsibility to engage a lawyer. I did this after consultation with the Head of my Department, who was unable to promise me any financial assistance in defraying my legal expenses.

D.—On the advice of my friends, for I was without the assistance of a lawyer, and considering the seriousness of my position I solicited subscriptions which would enable me to engage Counsel for my defence.

E.—In doing this I was unaware that I committed any breach of the Colonial Rules or Regulations.

F.—Subsequently when the charge against me was withdrawn, I received from the Treasury a cheque covering the cost of my legal expenses, for which I was deeply grateful. I then refunded as many subscriptions as I was able to.

G.—In conclusion I respectfully submit—and considering the great trouble I experienced and the unjust and shameful position I occupied when prosecuted on so serious a charge, incurred through an unfortunate mishap whilst zealously engaged in the execution of my duty—that I should be granted compensation.

I respectfully trust that this will have your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

JNO. MILLS.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Hon. T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

This evoked the following reply:—
Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1901.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 9 of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that, as your written reply of the 18th instant was not considered by His Excellency the

Governor such as to exculpate you from the charges brought against you, the question of your suspension will be brought before Executive Council on the 9th proximo, at 11 a.m., and that you will be allowed to appear before the Council on that date and at that hour to defend yourself orally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. J. MILLS,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Inspector Mills states that he duly appeared before the Executive Council, presided over by H. E. Sir Henry Blake, and admitted borrowing the money (he had done so before he was accused—see letter of 20th May). He pleaded that in doing so he was unaware that he had broken any Colonial Office Rule or Regulation. When asked if he desired to call any witnesses, he requested that the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Chi Hing, the Chief Detective Informer, should attend, as well as other Chinese. The case was adjourned.

At the second hearing, about a week later, the two witnesses Mills first requested were not present, and on his asking why, he was informed they had sent in written statements (which were not read to him) and were unable to appear.

Mills alleges that he was not convicted on the original charge, but was punished on a subsequent charge (of which he had no notice) namely, that he borrowed money and did not return it. He pleaded he was unable to do so when the men would not accept it.

The punishment inflicted on him was that his annual increment would not be granted from the 16th November, 1901, for twelve months. In addition he was severely reprimanded.

On the 1st August, 1901, Mills states that he sent in his pay-sheet, and when it was returned he found his increment had been stopped from the 11th inst.

The following letter is scarcely to be wondered at:—

Hongkong, August, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to tender you my resignation as Sanitary Inspector of the Sanitary Board, which I trust will be at once accepted and permission granted to me to leave immediately.

My reasons for leaving the service should be readily understood by you and H.E. the Governor, for I consider that in regard to the attitude of the Government towards me in connection with the charge of manslaughter, and its subsequent harsh treatment of me after I was proved to be innocent, are reasons why I should resign on the first opportunity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. MILLS.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Dr. FRANCIS CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Accepting the verbal statements of Mills to be correct—he assures us that he is prepared to swear to them, while the written evidence cannot lie—comment on the above would be superfluous. It is hard to believe that such treatment as alleged could transpire and so discredit an honourable British Service; and we trust that, if any refutation is possible, it will be placed at our disposal for publication.

The return of the troops from China has evoked from the *France Militaire* some reflections. The combined military operation has been a failure. Except for the relief of the Legations and the arrangements made for their future security, the only result has been to excite greater national sentiment against foreigners, and to stimulate the Chinese to the worst excesses. Manchuria is agitated, and already the Tunguses have attacked the Russians. The situation is no better than it was at the beginning. The journal concludes that the departure of the International troops is bringing about a recrudescence of the Boxer movement. The Powers have been led at the tail of Germany, have caused the Chinese to turn the revolutionary flood against the foreigners, and have now an opportunity of measuring the degree of their success or failure. They have either done too much or too little.

A LOCAL SEA SERPENT.

We have received the following "official report" on a sea serpent seen last week in local waters:—

On Sunday, the 18th August, 1901, at 11.20 a.m., as the Chinese Customs cruising launch *Lungtsing* was steaming at half speed heading for Boddam Cove, Lungcho Island, in Lat. N. 22 deg. 8 min. 30 secs., and Long. E. 113 deg. 48 min. 40 secs., at about ten cables' length from the Chuk Chao Island, I sighted a dark object on the surface of the water, one point on the starboard bow, and which looked to me like a rock. I at once gave the order "full speed astern," and vessel passed about 30 feet clear of object, which, to my surprise, was a large serpent lying in a round coil with its head raised two or three feet and slightly moving. Stopped engines and lowered starboard gig. I despatched Mr. Kuster, 2nd officer, in gig with orders to kill the monster, if possible. Mr. Kuster stood in bow of gig with a boat-hook, ready to strike. The serpent had now lowered its head again, but on approach of the gig suddenly struck out, hitting blade of one of the oars, turning the sailor turtle-back. It then raised its head to the level of the launch's davit—about 15 feet—at a distance of not more than 10 feet from the gig, and 30 feet from the launch—where I stood. The crew of gig were scared and prepared to jump overboard. Mr. Kuster, still standing in bow of gig, prepared to strike with the boat-hook, but before he could do so the monster suddenly dived and made off. Its action in swimming was like that of an ordinary water-snake. The water being clear, the reptile could be plainly seen a few feet down. It dived very quickly and made considerable disturbance of the water.

We judged the serpent to be from 40 to 50 feet long and about a foot in diameter. It had a kind of crest on its head and two fins high up on the neck, just behind the jaws. The thickest part of its body appeared to be about 15 feet from the head, tapering both ways. Its head was as big as a Rugby football, with large eyes, and mouth opened wide when striking. It was of a very dark colour on the back—striped and mottled, but lighter on the belly.

As soon as the serpent disappeared and we on the launch had recovered from our first surprise, I ordered the ten-barrelled Nordenfeldt to be loaded, and launch moved slowly round for 15 or 20 minutes in hopes that the reptile would reappear, but, not doing so, vessel proceeded on her way to Boddam Cove.

(Signed) F. WOLFE.

Officer-in-charge C. L. *Lungtsing*.
21st August, 1901.

The document is also signed by Mr. V. Kuster, 2nd officer, the 1st engineer, 1st and 2nd pilots, and 14 seamen.

FRENCH RAILWAYS IN YUNNAN.

From some interesting notes by Captain Fernand Bernard, a correspondent sends us the following extracts, which deal with the French railway line which is to penetrate into Yunnan:—

The Haiphong-Hanoi line is only the first branch of the long artery which will perhaps drain for our advantage the riches of Yunnan and Szechuen. This Yunnan question exercises a strange attraction for minds inspired by a thirst for new conquests. The building-up of an immense colonial empire in twenty years has not satisfied us. Ever, step accomplished brings about another, and yet we do not seem to understand that wonderful empires founded by rival Powers have been formed step by step, that their prosperity proceeds from old and slowly developed germs. The patient exploitation of a country appears to us an unsatisfactory process. Since the heroic efforts of Francis Garnier and Jean Dupuis to penetrate into Yunnan, many events have taken place, and we are now the owners of a country of which we formerly did not know the wealth. The treasure in Yunnan is illusive, but a second field is to be found in Indo-China. We have conquered an admirable country, open to the sea and presenting, from Saigon to Langson, from coast plains to interior tablelands, all those climatic conditions that go to make a

country wealthy—a country, too, peopled by a quiet, hard-working race, and rich in unworked mines. We are seeking new channels for our trade when it does not yet suffice for the needs of our actual empire. The ten millions of Indo-Chinese inhabitants appear to us of no importance; we look for more from the peoples of the high regions, Mio Tse, Pahis, and Lolos. We abandon the mines that are hidden in mountains in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, and look forward to the exploitation of those that are situated seven or eight hundred miles from the coast.

The line from Hanoi to Laokai and Yunnan is the necessary instrument of our future policy. Besides that, it is asserted that the line will bring to Haiphong all the products of Central Asia. That its exploitation will have important results does not, however, seem certain. The country between Vietri and Laokai is nearly all desert, and we cannot expect local traffic of any great amount, nor an important movement of passengers. In these circumstances we cannot look for a repetition of the results obtained this year by the Phulangehuong-Langson line. This line, which is one hundred kilometres long, derives nearly a third of its receipts from the transport of troops for military posts on the route and beyond it. The Langson railway, on the other hand, transferred in 1899 all the working stock and the personnel engaged in the construction of a branch line and in the widening of the railroad. This was an accidental traffic, and the receipts of the line, which has been open for five years, hardly reach £152 per kilometre. There is, besides, between Hanoi and Langson, no natural way to compete with the railway. Formerly there was a road from Phulangehuong, but it was abandoned, and eventually the iron bridges were carried away. Some of them lie beside their ancient site, others have been used in the construction of the Laokai-Yen Bay road, which has gained a monopoly of the traffic.

The traffic with Yunnan of the Vietri-Laokai line only reached 10,000 tons last year. Traffic from Haiphong to Laokai can be effected by steamboat or junk from Yen Bay, and the price per ton is, in the case of a steamboat, 50 to 53 francs, and of a junk, 36 to 33 francs—that is to say, from 9 to 12 centimes per kilometre ton. With the average at 10 centimes, the receipts will reach 1,000 francs. The trade, it is true, may increase, but even the most optimistic do not look for anything beyond 40,000 tons, which would still represent a considerable annual deficit. From Laokai to Meng-Tse it is possible to get better, but yet insufficient, results. The present charge for traffic is 38 centimes per kilometre, and the railway may establish high tariffs—15 to 20 centimes, for instance.

We hope for the development of Yunnan, but we are ignorant of the nature of the province. The population is estimated at from ten to twelve millions, but the commercial reports of the Lyonnaise Mission place it at seven millions. Many missionaries think there are only five millions of inhabitants, but these calculations are evidently pessimistic, and we reject them on that ground. Yunnan possesses an extensive area, and the railway between Meng-Tse and Yunnan-fu will only affect a part of the province. In Europe, when calculations are made as to the probable amount of traffic, only those localities placed within ten kilometres of the line are taken into the calculation. Going on the assumption that in Yunnan we have a zone of quadruple breadth, a line 400 kilometres long will only interest one or two millions of natives. Its scope of action, however, could be widened by the construction of roads or branches.

Yunnan has been described as a country incomparable in its possession of mines. Investigations show that the most important of these mines are to be found farther inland, in the Kweichow and Szechuen provinces. Of first consideration are the coal-mines, but although undoubtedly rich they are never likely to rival those in Tonkin and Annam, on account of the heavy cost of freight, which to Haiphong alone is 50 to 60 francs. For many people, moreover, Yunnan is only a halting-place on the journey to Szechuen. All the products of that province, one of the richest and most densely peopled in China, would flow away by the new road that has been offered. Chang-

king-fu is by road 2,200 kilometres from Shanghai and only 1,500 kilometres from Haiphong. All the advantages, therefore, seem to lie with Tonkin. The problem, however, is not an easy one. Chungking-fu is 750 feet above sea level and Yunnan-fu 2,800 feet. Admitting two railroads starting from Chungking-fu and reaching to Shanghai and Haiphong, the first would present only insignificant declivities within a limited part of its course, whilst, on the other hand, the second would run continually through a region of mountains. In spite of the difference in the length of the two lines, the cost of carrying a ton of freight from Chungking-fu to Shanghai or Haiphong would be the same. But we must not fail to observe that steam packets can run to Nanking, some 300 kilometres distant from Shanghai. Launches of smaller draught can go to Hankow, 650 kilometres up the river, and large junks to Ichang, which is only 500 kilometres from Chungking-fu. Lately, steamers of a special build have been introduced for negotiating the Ichang rapids: they go beyond Chungking-fu as far as Sui-fu. A railroad direct from Chungking-fu to Hankow would be only 850 kilometres long, and would reach to within 1,200 kilometres of Nanking. The construction of such a line would absolutely ruin the Yunnan-fu railway.

What, after all, could be the traffic of our railway? The total export trade of China amounts to 1,700 millions of francs. Of this sum 130 millions goes to France—120 millions for exports. We wish to construct 2,500 kilometres of railway line for the carriage of goods, especially silk, our output of which is valued at from 25 to 30 millions and represents a tonnage of 45,000. Foreign traffic would probably continue to pass through Shanghai. We must certainly note that the largest commercial houses realise all the trade in Hankow. This city is the most important business centre in China, and there, without doubt, will abound the products of all the Yangtze-kiang region. We fear that the English will construct a line from Burma to Szechuen, and accordingly deem it indispensable to anticipate them. If, however, both lines were successfully constructed, the English line would immediately possess a considerable advantage. It would have access to the Bay of Bengal, and would thus be in touch with European ports. Besides that, it would in all probability establish communications between China and two enormous reservoirs of men and wealth—Burma and Bengal.

To recapitulate, though the project of a railway from Haiphong to Central China seems so tempting, the fact must be faced that for a long time the traffic receipts would be small in proportion to the amount of capital that would have to be risked. If we finish the railway at Yunnan-fu, the yearly traffic, reckoning all expenses, might be at least 100,000 tons on the Vietri-Laokai trunk and 50,000 to 60,000 tons on the Laokai-Yunnanfu branch. Other motives, however, illustrate the advisability of a line from Laokai to Meng-tse, and even to Yunnan-fu. The security of our Colony demands that we shall not let another European Power settle boldly on the high table-lands close to Tonkin, and our prestige requires us to fulfil all our engagements. Nevertheless, we must not delude ourselves. For a long time we should have a heavy charge to support; that fact must be appreciated. We must try a plan that will adapt itself to the country and the insignificant transit we can foresee. We could construct the line at first from Laokai to Meng-tse only, and later, extend it to Yunnan-fu.

Mr. Hooper in his Report on the Department of Hackney Carriages and Jinrikshas in Singapore for 1900, writes:—The numerous complaints I receive against syces of extortion, rudeness, refusing hire without any reasonable excuse, shew the need for dealing with these men in a summary way, and until I am empowered to revoke or suspend the licenses of drivers who misconduct themselves, no improvement can be looked for. The public will not prosecute, and it is futile referring people to the Police Court to proceed by summons. The conduct of the licensed drivers, especially towards passengers, is often a scandal to the port, and reference to any of the Mail Steamship Agents will confirm and support what I state.

CHINA AND WHITECHAPEL.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

It is a far cry from China to Whitechapel, but for a few months it will be possible to refresh one's memories of China by a visit to the Art Gallery in Whitechapel, where on the 24th July an Exhibition was inaugurated by the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P., in the presence of a considerable company of invited guests.

The history of the movement in East London of which this Exhibition is an element is well known now to all newspaper-readers; but Canon Barnett in introducing Mr. Asquith made happy reference to their association in the early stages of twenty or twenty-five years ago, and dwelt on the need and value for educational purposes of art collections, as they affect the national life, and explained that the present collection was the first of a series intended to illustrate countries, periods, and trades.

Mr. Asquith's speech, which dealt in general terms with the need and value of exhibitions such as the present, invited the company to assist the movement by the many agencies which he pointed out to them.

Dr. Cantlie and Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, in proposing and seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Asquith, dealt more fully with the commercial advantages to be gained from a better acquaintance with China; the former pointing out that of every hundred pence gained to us from our foreign commercial relations, twenty of them came from China.

The exhibition comprises at present some four hundred objects, representing many phases of Chinese life—in China: the selection seems to be most judiciously made so far as it goes, and is not as too often happens a heterogeneous collection of mere curios, but such of the exhibits as partake of that character are very interesting and valuable of their kind being in most cases lent from private collections. This loan character of the exhibition necessarily must have limited its extent owing to the obvious risks where articles of great value are concerned, but from some observations one heard it seems that the Trustees have some cause of complaint at the caution of the Imperial Institute Authorities who have a large collection made in Hongkong some years ago, the loan of which was declined it appears.

Amongst the contributions can be found many names well known in China; but probably a very large share of the organising and arranging has fallen to the judicious hands of Mr. J. B. Coughtree; and if one were to single any exhibit for its domestic interest, which seems to be the principal characteristic of the exhibition, that of Mrs. Cantlie will doubtless receive much attention.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 23rd August.

CLAN FIGHTS—THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In answer to the German consul's protest against the clan fights in the surrounding districts, Viceroy Tao Mo promises to send troops from Canton to quell the riotous villagers and to punish the ringleaders severely. He furthermore intends investigating the causes of the feud and finding out whence the people are supplied with the necessary arms and ammunition.

THE "VIPERE"

went for another cruise, reconnoitring about the island of Namoa, whence she returned on the 19th inst and, having presumably brought her mission to an end, left here for Hongkong the following day, via Tim Bay, where there is an R.C. mission.

A NEW HOUSE-TAX.

Proclamations have been posted all over the city informing the native population that beginning with the 9th Chinese Moon a tax on Chinese houses will be levied amounting to 5 per cent. of the rental. This new collection, I presume, is to go towards the fund for paying off the indemnity.

The Viceroy of this province, in a memorial to the local officials, strictly enjoins them to carry out their new duties, non-fulfilment of

which will indicate incapability and hence cashiering would follow.

AN IMPERIAL CHINESE LOTTERY.

I am informed that a Chinese newspaper contains an announcement that some high officials had memorialised the throne with a view of establishing a State Lottery, which, however, is to be managed by foreigners. As this item of news has not appeared yet in the foreign press, I give it for all it is worth.

U.S.S. "WILMINGTON"

arrived this morning from Hongkong.

TONKIN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hanoi, 13th August.

PRINCE YUKANTHOR.

Prince Yukanthor—we have not forgotten his sojourn at Paris and his accusations against the French colonial administration—has been sentenced to the capital penalty by the royal native court in Pnam-Penh, Cambodia.

THE BAC NINH MURDER.

Several of the murderers of M. Martin, the contractor lately assassinated in Bac Ninh, have been caught by Inspector Lambert. The brigades of the "Garde Indigène" hope shortly to get at Giang and the other accessories to this murder.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Michel, wife of M. Michel, Procureur Général and Chef du Service Judiciaire in Tonkin, is dead, at 30 years of age.

A REFORM SCHEME.

M. Jung, formerly Vice-Resident in Indo-Chine, is now in Paris. M. Jung is the mandator of numerous colonists, traders and manufacturers, for presenting to Parliament and in the metropolitan Press a scheme for remodelling our colonial administration. This very complete scheme is a detailed criticism of present *état de choses* and asks for numerous reforms which, according to M. Jung and his constituents, would better meet the real needs of the Colony than the methods now obtaining.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

The Yunnan Mission, directed by M. François, Consul General, is enchanted of the reception which met it on its arrival. The journey from Hanoi to Yunnanfu was effected under very excellent conditions, notwithstanding several rainy days. M. François, who had preceded the rest of the mission, has been very satisfied with the Chinese authorities' welcome. The relations with mandarins are for the moment excellent, and the population does not show the least hostility.

Hanoi, 20th August.

RED RIVER DISASTER.

Drowning accidents are more and more frequent in the Song Coi (Red River). During the last few days, the body of a native, 25 to 30 years old, was found in the river near the steambent wharf back. Surely precautions might be taken for the future to avert these constant accidents.

GOOD CROPS

The crops have been very good in all the Colony, and especially in the Delta, during this past first half of present year. The statistics show a very appreciable growth in agricultural traffic.

HANOI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUSY.

At its last meetings the Chamber of Commerce of Hanoi protested against the prorogation of the contract giving the exploitation of the Haiphong and Hanoi docks to a private contractor. The same body too expressed the wish to obtain on "Messageries Fluviales" steamboats a reserved place for goods and products destined for the upper regions of Tonkin. After that, the Chamber of Commerce asked for the promulgation in the colony of the "syndicats professionnels" and "conseils de prud'hommes" laws. It has been also decided to send these resolutions to the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce and the Tonkin Agricultural Chamber, inviting them to follow this example.

A NEW BELL.

The inauguration ceremony has taken place at Quyen Quang of a bell destined for use in the Catholic church of this fine little city. This bell, named "Maria Fides," has been bought

by means of subscriptions obtained in the Quyen Quang region from the military and civil European officials and also from native converts. The ceremony was presided over by Mgr. Ramond, Bishop of High Tonkin: the sponsors of the bell were Colonel and Madame Rion. After the religious ceremony an enthusiastic *fete* took place throughout the city.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

Six months ago, the central division of the 3rd Tonkinese Infantry was transferred from Vietri to Nam Dinh, in the Red River Delta, notwithstanding the objections of several residents. Last week a riot among the Tonkinese sharpshooters took place and the natives set fire to a spinning-house in the city. The outbreak has quieted quickly, but the damage to the spinning company was very considerable. The directors and shareholders intend to make a very heavy claim. An enquiry is being held. Nam Dinh is unanimous in its request for the departure from the town of the 3rd Tonkinese Infantry, but Commandants Bernard and Porion, who are in charge of the contingent, do not see their way to this. The excitement caused by the riot is far from having calmed down.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGE AT NEWCHWANG.

At Newchwang on the 11th inst. an outrage took place which has led to the British and United States Consuls taking the matter up vigorously. It appears that two young employees of the firm of Messrs. Bush Bros., one a British and the other an United States citizen, were illegally arrested and threatened with bayonets and loaded rifles by a small party of Cossacks outside the Russian lines at Newchwang. The facts of the case are as follows:—

About 8 p.m. on 11th the two gentlemen in question, accompanied by Mr. H. F. Bush's Japanese wrestler, acting as carrier, set out towards the Eastern Marsh. On their way back, south of the Russian Settlement, near the third creek, well outside the bounds of the Russian Settlement, a few crows flew towards them, and the American fired and bagged one. Then walking homeward about 100 yards north of where the pilot boats are generally docked, they heard shouts from two Cossacks. One got in front, while the other stayed behind. The one in front motioned the little party to return with him to the Settlement; and as they could not understand his reason for stopping them, he flew into a rage, drew back his rifle with fixed bayonet, and lunged within a few inches of the young American's thigh. As they were still reluctant to go back, he loaded his rifle, which was at full-cock, and pointed it at the American who was in front, at the same time saying "Tso-bah": no doubt meaning him to go, or he would shoot. Finding it was useless to refuse any longer they were made to walk in front of the soldiers, as prisoners. Just at this moment the party called out to the Japanese wrestler, requesting him to return immediately with the news to Mr. H. A. Bush. Arriving at the spot where the crowd had been shot the soldiers were reinforced by one more Cossack, who was supposed to report the matter to his commander; after being kept over an hour the Cossack returned, and made signs that the prisoners were to be released. After being released, with the aid of a Chinaman who could speak a little Russian the American informed the Cossacks that he was going to report the matter to the commander through Mr. Titoff; but the first Cossack again pointed his rifle at him, instructing them to return to the Port. The young American followed the Cossacks to the barracks, after entering which and not finding any one in command, he proceeded to Mr. Titoff, who informed him that the behaviour on the part of the Cossacks was disgraceful, and that the matter had better be reported to Consul Kristy.

United States Senator W. A. Clark, according to the *Noroe Vremya*, has joined with Kief capitalists in establishing a copper company having a capital of 15,000,000 roubles, Clark supplying 12,000,000 roubles. With M. Margolin, one of the directors, Clark is going to the Government of Semiplatinsk to examine the mines there.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 17th inst.:

Tung Fubsiang is reported to have 5,000 Mahomedans under him.

U. S. Minister Conger arrived here yesterday, and probably proceeds to Peking to-day.

The native papers state that the Germans have imported a guillotine into Kiaochau for purposes of execution.

The Chinese authorities in Peking have prohibited female actors at the theatres, or the presence of females at the performances.

The *Universal Gazette* learns that one-fourth of Tuan's men have deserted him, as his conduct proved him unworthy of great authority.

The crops at Shanhaikwan are very good, but owing to the floods which prevail along the line many of the crops elsewhere are, it is feared, ruined.

The Chinese Government has hopes of buying back the machinery and plant being removed by the Russians from the East Arsenal and taken to Port Arthur.

Trade has been practically at a standstill in Newchwang owing to the heavy rains, 8 inches having fallen there in 30 hours, and the port is more or less flooded.

Waterworks are to be established in Peking with a capital of Tls. 300,000, a foreigner having secured the right of construction, the shareholders being both foreign and Chinese.

The Manchurian line is reported to be flooded for miles, and trains stopped running about ten days ago, no train was then expected to get through from Port Arthur under a fortnight.

A Japanese fleet consisting of three battleships, five cruisers and two destroyers visited Shanhaikwan this week in the course of an autumn cruise. They fired a salute of 61 guns in respect to the late Empress Frederick, and left again on the 13th.

The Court has sent some very stinging dispatches to Li and Prince Ching couched in very sarcastic terms, taunting them with the mistakes they have made in the Negotiations, and asking when they propose to get Manchuria returned to China and the foreigners out of Peking.

Manchuria is reported from some quarters to be perfectly quiet, the heavy rain having had no doubt a subduing effect. The Russian reverses so frequently reported are discredited by a Newchwang correspondent, so the rumours are probably only circulated for political reasons. The Chinese seem to think things are not settled, however, and say the Chinese will continue to worry the Russians.

Crimes and disorders in the suburbs of Tientsin have increased since the foreign troops have been withdrawn, and a third cash-shop has been robbed, the loss in this instance being about Tls. 1,000. The *Je Je* says robberies have multiplied since the Germans withdrew from the east side of the river, and a residence was entered the other night by armed burglars who decamped with Tls. 1,000 worth of goods.

A most enjoyable "Smoker" was given by the Sergeants of the R.W.F. contingent on Wednesday at the Gordon Hall, organised and carried out in a manner well worthy of imitation. Capt. Doughty, in Command of the Regiment was present, as well as several other officers, including two or three German officers, and a fair sprinkling of civilian guests, all of whom most cordially appreciated the honour done them, and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided.

In the district of Fung-chia-hwa-yuang, outside Peking, a body of rascals calling themselves Christians have been intimidating the villagers into giving them money, and looting some of the wealthy families. They have gathered a force of several hundred, and threaten violence unless several thousand taels are given them. A great deal of highway robbery is going on in the name of "Christians" who are in reality Boxers and disbanded soldiers who do not know what Christianity means, and have never had anything to do with missionaries.

The *Knivesberg*, drawing nearly 16ft., succeeded in reaching the Bund yesterday morning early after a fairly satisfactory trip up, and Messrs. Carlowitz are to be congratulated on their venture. Capt. Webster piloted the boat up, leaving Tongku on Thursday at 9 a.m., and dropped anchor for the night about ten

miles down. The *Knivesberg* is expected to leave this morning. The present depth of water is to a great extent fictitious no doubt, and in spite of the apparent increase in the river the channel is still "unco" narrow, and the deceptive appearance makes navigation all the more difficult. What is planned for the river's improvement in regard to cutting the bends is an old story now in the ears of Tientsin residents. Never before, however, has that scheme been so full of promise of realisation, under the new Conservancy Board, and we therefore venture to entertain more well-defined expectations than past results might otherwise warrant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

HOUSE-BUILDING AND HOUSE RENT IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 24th August.

SIR,—Now while the recent collapse of a number of houses in Cochrane Street, entombing some 50 to 60 living human beings, is still fresh in the minds of all the communities, it will not be inopportune to submit a few suggestions for the consideration of H. E. the Governor who, no doubt, will look thoroughly into the merits of any measures conducive to the welfare of the Colony.

The early history of the island records the wisdom of the policy of the then governing bodies in confining the City of Victoria to Europeans, who caused to be erected as residences ideal buildings, some of which have withstood the ravages of time and the elements in evidence of their sound construction and stability. It was not till the last twenty years when the impetus given to trade by a liberal-minded home Government, resulted in a steady influx of a motley crowd in quest of better means of subsistence and fortune in this flourishing seat of commerce. Native capitalists, merchants, commission agents, and brokers reaped good returns in local investments and in business transactions and, influenced by these gains, settled here with the usual retinue of wives and servants, conscious of the security of life and property and the equity of justice under British rule. The insufficiency of house-accommodation became necessarily more and more felt when the Chinese, with the tacit consent of the Government, not only overreached the limits of the European reservation (resulting in the present state of affairs when, reside where you may, you will have in many instances filthy natives for your neighbours), but also overcrowded in their own prescribed area. A good number of landlords, on the plea of their resources being heavily taxed on account of the increased cost of land and building materials, but in reality to get big returns for small capital investments, resorted to the many jerry-builders who supply work of a nature proportionate to the remuneration they receive. The evil attendant on the advent of these jerry-builders was manifest. Every available space was taken up and walled in with old bricks and a sort of red mud, the apology for mortar; where possible another story was added to an already decrepit and tottering house. The laws of hygiene and sanitation were set at naught, as the observance of these runs contrary to other interests.

The long-suffering public of Hongkong knows the wills of some of our property-holders. No tenement can be had at the present moment for long leases. When you have yielded to *force majeure*, accepting the rent asked for, you receive an intimation to the effect that the property has changed hands and that the present owner has certainly no objection to your staying in it, provided, of course, you can see your way to meet the small increase of \$10 to \$15 to the rent you are paying at present. It is no more exaggeration to state that they do not scruple to demand exorbitant rents, in some cases approaching a 100 per cent. Instantly may be quoted were houses which formerly could be rented for from \$35 to \$40 are now let for from \$75 to \$80. Where experts have

failed it would be idle for a layman to venture on an opinion, but I am convinced that overcrowding, the inevitable result of high rents, is largely responsible for the outbreak of bubonic plague in epidemic form during the last few years.

It is a matter for congratulation that some banking institutions and leading firms have liberally answered the despairing cry of their locally engaged clerks with a substantial increment to their salaries. There are some employers, however, who remain callous to the difficulties their assistants are experiencing to make both ends meet, when it is well known that every commodity is not obtainable for less than double its former price. The two chief items which figure most conspicuously in the monthly accounts and absorb the major part of the salary of the head of a family are house rent and cost of food. Were a man to indulge in the luxury of a decent dwelling-house, just airy and spacious enough to meet hygienic and sanitary principles, there would be very little left for food.

Cannot the Government make proper use of its powers in controlling the erection of houses. Cannot the Government appoint a body of technical men to inspect all the houses in the Colony and to recommend the demolition of such as in their opinion are unfit for human habitation? Finally can not the Attorney-General force a bill through the Legislative Council legislating on the rent of houses. This last is the most pertinent need and has the unanimous support of the public. When rents ran high, it occurred to me that there was every possibility of the Government being cheated out of its legal tax, as this is based on a rent much lower than what is actually charged. Will it be advantageous for the tenants to agitate and bring this to the notice of the Government? I recommend this scheme to the earnest consideration of H.E. the Governor and the legal luminaries, and assure them that they will find support in the public when the occasion arises.

In conclusion, let us hope the official triumvirate may not influence the independent thinking of the Governor so that posterity may know that the Captain Superintendent of Police—excuse the slip of the pen, please—that Sir Henry sailed away from these shores at the expiration of his time, leaving behind him happy memories of his efforts to promote the interest of the Colony and its inhabitants.—Yours, etc.,

DE MONTE-CARMELLO.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

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C. P. CHATER, Hon. Treas.
T. JACKSON.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 26th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

LUK LAI CHO v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.

This was an action for breach of warranty and authority by Luk Lai Cho, merchant, 32, Bonham Strand, against Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, marine engineers, Des Vaux Rd. Central. The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., and Mr. E. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston), represented the defendant firm.

The petition stated that in the month of October, 1900, one T. H. Kingsley, then resident at Shanghai, was the registered owner of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39. On the 20th of the same month October—defendants, assuming, as special agents, to have the authority of the said T. H. Kingsley for so doing, accepted an offer by the plaintiff to purchase Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39 for the sum of \$325,000—10 per cent. to be paid cash down, and the remainder of the sum in six months. At the time they accepted the plaintiff's offer, the defendants asserted and warranted to the plaintiff that they had the authority of the said T. H. Kingsley for accepting the same. The latter subsequently repudiated the authority claimed by the defendants, maintained that they had no right to accept the offer of \$325,000 for the property, and refused to be bound by their acceptance of the offer. The plaintiff, upon the faith of the

assertion and warranty of authority by the defendants, instituted proceedings in the original jurisdiction of the Court against T. H. Kingsley for the specific performance of the terms of the agreement for the sale of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39, to the plaintiff, which the defendants, assuming to act as special agents, had entered into on his behalf. Upon the conclusion of the suit—No. 74 of 1900—judgment was given for the defendant, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The plaintiff in the present action claims damages from the defendants in respect of their breach of their said warranty of authority. The amount of the damages claimed is \$44,325, being the difference in price between the sum of \$325,000 originally paid for the property and one of \$369,325, representing 197,500 square feet of land at \$1'87 per square foot, for which the plaintiff, by a contract dated 7th November, 1900, agreed to sell the said property to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd. The plaintiff also claims his costs, charges, and expenses of prosecuting the suit No. 74 of 1900, and also the costs of the present action.

In their answer, the defendant stated that they were, at the time of the transaction in question, the special agents of T. H. Kingsley, appointed for the purpose of obtaining offers for the purchase of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39. On Saturday, 20th October, 1900, mistakenly assuming that the vendor, T. H. Kingsley, would confirm their action, they gave the plaintiff, at his request and under the circumstances that had been mentioned, a note in the following words—"We are now in a position to accept your offer definitely for the purchase of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 38 for the sum of \$325,000 net, and will not enter into further negotiations with anyone. Terms of payment to be 10 per cent. cash, remainder in six months from date." On the same day the defendants telegraphed to the vendor, T. H. Kingsley, apprising him of their action, and he immediately telegraphed his refusal to confirm it. As soon as possible thereafter on Monday, 22nd October—the defendants told the plaintiff of the vendor's refusal to confirm the sale. Previous to this the defendants had shown the defendant all the correspondence—letters and telegrams—that had passed between vendor and themselves in connection with the matter, and also informed the plaintiff that the vendor had not actually authorized them to accept the said term of payment. The defendants allege that the plaintiff throughout these transactions was aware of their real position and authority, and deny that they ever made the assertion attributed to them or gave the warranty alleged. The defendants also deny their liability for damages in respect of the matters referred to, and claim that these matters were not the necessary and proper consequence of their action. If on 7th November the plaintiff entered into the contract alleged, he did so recklessly and with full knowledge of all the circumstances.

Mr. Pollock—As your Lordship will have gathered from the pleadings, this is an action for damages for breach of warranty and authority by Luk Lai Cho against Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, but before reading the pleadings, which I think state the case on both sides very clearly, I would ask your Lordship's permission to amend the writ of summons and the petition in respect of the first head of damages. The amount claimed, my Lord, ought to be \$40,959.

His Lordship—Was it a mistake in calculation?

Mr. Pollock—It arose in this way. We took it as being 193,500 square feet at \$1'87 per square foot, when it should have been 195,700 square feet at \$1'87.

His Lordship—What do you want to claim?

Mr. Pollock—\$40,959.

His Lordship—Have you any objection, Mr. Sharp?

Mr. Sharp—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to read the pleadings in the case, after which counsel engaged in arguments.

Shortly before noon His Lordship adjourned the Court until the next morning to consider a point of law that had been raised.

Tuesday, 27th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

LUK LAI CHO v. KINGHOEN AND MACDONALD.

His Lordship gave his decision on the point of law for the consideration of which the Court was adjourned on the previous day. This was the admissibility or otherwise of parallel evidence—that is, oral evidence to interpret a written document.

His Lordship said the point he had to decide arose out of the second paragraph of the defendants' answer, in which was mentioned, in the following terms, a note handed by the defendant to the plaintiff:—"We are now in a position to accept your offer definitely for the purchase of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39, for the sum of \$325.00 net, and will not enter into further negotiations with any one." After reading the whole of the paragraph and quoting authorities, His Lordship said he could not get over the words "now in a position," which to his mind implied the surmounting of difficulties that have previously existed. He therefore refused to admit the evidence.

Mr. Francis—In consequence of your Lordship's decision, which practically amounts to judgment for the plaintiff, I should like to ask that, in view of a possible appeal, your Lordship will permit all the written correspondence to be put in, to form a basis for argument on the appeal. If we go to the Court of Appeal, it is best to know exactly what evidence we propose to put in.

Mr. Pollock had no objection to all the documents going in.

His Lordship—Under these circumstances judgment will be for the plaintiff, with costs, reference as to damages to be made to the Registrar.

On the application of Mr. Francis, the question of damages was allowed to stand over till the end of the October Sessions.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

MAKING UNNECESSARY NOISES.

Before Mr. Hazeland on the 26th inst., Mr. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted the Manager of the Fuk Cheong Engineering Works at Bowrington, for disturbing him and others at nights by the noise caused by boiler-making in defendant's works.

Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Grist for the defence.

Mr. Master was the first witness called, and stated that he was kept awake the whole of night of the 21st inst.

Mr. Howell, bailiff, Supreme Court, the second witness, said practically the same thing.

Mr. Master recalled, pointed out on a Directory map the position where his house stood. He said he believed his house was registered in Victoria.

Mr. Grist declared that he did not propose to call any witnesses, and would leave his friend the Crown Solicitor to address His Worship.

Mr. Bowley rising to address the Court said he did not know what line of defence his friend would take, except that the place where the noise made was not within the limit of the town. He took it, however, that it did not matter where the noise was made, as long as the people who were disturbed thereby were within the limits of the town. His friend might claim that the Ordinance was merely intended to do away with noises which were made by the watchmen at night, fifty years ago to show that they were vigilant. (Reading preamble to Ordinance). But one could certainly not limit the scope of the Ordinance by its preamble, nor was the Ordinance intended to be so limited. The heading of the Ordinance clearly shows that, as it reads, "for the better securing of peace to the inhabitants of the town of Victoria." Moreover, another passage in the Ordinance plainly says: "No person or persons whatsoever, are permitted to make unnecessary noises between sunset and sunrise. A preamble, continued Mr. Bowley, is only useful to clear up some ambiguity of the effective part of the Ordinance (quoting some examples). Legislation states no person shall be annoyed, and no boiler-maker allowed within the limits of the town.

If they are situated in a place not within the town limit as it was in 1844, the date when the Ordinance came into force, this does not affect the construction of the Ordinance. If boiler-makers or others make noises to the annoyance of persons, between sunrise or sunset, they come within the Ordinance. His learned friend might contend the noise complained of was a necessary noise, but he would submit it was not. It was not necessary to cut a ship's plate at night, or to work all night to the annoyance of the good people of Hongkong. Again, his learned friend might claim that the defendant's works are not within the limit of the town. He would say they were. When a city expands, and a continuous row of houses is built to extend beyond the original limit, the limit also naturally expands. There is a continuous row of houses from the Clock Tower to Jardine's Bazaar, there are no long open spaces which could constitute a break: therefore all that part is within the limit of the town. Morrison Hill and Bowrington are therefore within the limits of the town.

Counsel for prosecution here quoted several Ordinances of 1888. In conclusion, the Crown Solicitor maintained that common-sense and authority both tended to show that Bowrington was included in the town limit. Then again, even if not included in the limits of the town, if only so within the vicinity and distance that the noises can annoy, it comes under the meaning of the Ordinance. The only case previously was decided by Mr. Hastings, in 1896, where a brick fell on a gentleman while in bed at the Peak Hotel, the question arose, was the Peak within the limit of the town. His learned friend, who defended at the time, won the decision on the plea with which Mr. Hastings concurred, that the Peak was not within the limit of the town, as a long stretch of open green was between the Peak and the city. In this case, of course, it was different, and that contention would not hold good.

Mr. Grist in reply, quoting from the Ordinance in question, said it prohibited unnecessary noises, in Victoria, or annoyance to people in the vicinity of Victoria. He maintained that there had been no evidence shown to prove that the noise complained of had been unnecessary. The fact of the matter was, it was a most necessary noise. His client had contracted to repair a ship in a certain time—

Mr. Bowley—I object Your Worship to any evidence being brought in, or I shall take the privilege of replying.

Mr. Grist—I have a right to show the noise was necessary and you have no right to reply, except on behalf of the Crown. As I said, Your Worship, the prosecution has failed to prove the noise was not necessary.

Mr. Bowley—If evidence is going to be put in, let defendant be put in the witness box, so that I may cross-examine him.

Mr. Grist—I need not prove the noise was a necessary one, the prosecution must prove it was unnecessary. The Ordinance alluded to only applied to the City of Victoria as it was in 1844. There is nothing to show what were the limits of the City at that time. And he (Mr. Grist) would submit that it was quite necessary to prove that the persons annoyed resided within the limits of the town as it was then. As for his learned friend's contention about the expansion of the city limits by a continued row of houses, let them take Bristol or London. The limits of the City of London have never yet been enlarged. They are still the same as formerly, though the City has expanded all round.

Mr. Bowley—This Ordinance applies to town not city.

Mr. Grist continuing said: What is generally understood by town? It usually means a place that has shops, where various necessities can be bought, now, from the Clock Tower to Morrison Hill there certainly is not a line of shops. Maintaining that the prosecution made out no case whatever, he would ask His Worship to dismiss the summons.

His Worship in summing up held that complainant's residence and defendant's works were within the town limit (quoting from Maxwell's *Interpretations of Statute*). As for the noise, he did not think it was necessary for the prosecution to prove the noise an unnecessary one (quoting from preamble of the Ordinance). He would therefore impose a fine of \$10 on defendant.

REVIEW.

The Siege of the Peking Legations. By the Rev. ROLAND ALLEN, M.A. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

ALTHOUGH this book, in spite of its title, is not claimed by the author to be "a history of the siege of the Foreign Legations in Peking," it is nevertheless an interesting and painstaking record of the general course of the siege taken in the main from the diary which the Rev. R. Allen kept during the siege. The result is a picturesquely written volume. There is singularly little of such language as the ordinary might fear to find in a missionary's book, for the writer has wisely recognised that the sentiments which may be grateful to the readers of a missionary magazine are not so acceptable to the general public, who are averse to too much edification. But Mr. Allen speaks up in no hesitating manner for the native Christians, as in the following passage, when he also refers to the neglect by the Powers' representatives in Peking of certain sources of information:—

One could not but be struck throughout the whole of the earlier troubles in Peking with the strange failure of the Ministers to use any regular and efficient means for procuring information either of actual facts or of the state of feeling in the different parts of the city, or of the probable course of events. It would scarcely be untrue to say that many missionaries and laymen in the city were better informed than the Legations; and yet the tradition of the Legations forbade due weight being given to their testimony when offered, and still less was direct evidence from Chinese sources admitted. Thus it came to pass that the Ministers seemed to display an almost cruel disregard for the massacre or sufferings of native Christians, and one of the chief elements in our salvation was left to the generosity and ability of men who had no official connection with the Legations.

We shall not follow Mr. Allen into the details of the siege. His narrative brings out well the points with which we are already familiar, but which bear being heard again—the steadfastness of the besieged, the straits to which they were reduced, the occasional blunders and panics, the general cheerfulness, the treachery of the Chinese authorities, the curious variety in the character of the attack, now and then pressed with tremendous vigour, but usually more ostentatious than actually dangerous. All these and other features of the memorable siege Mr. Allen tells with fidelity. Nor is he destitute of the sense of humour. He appreciates the literary qualities of the writings of M. Pichon, the French Minister. On the morning of the day when the relief column actually arrived, the besieged were busy speculating on the hour at which the Allies would get in and listening to the sounds of battle outside. Some went up on the city wall to watch the shelling of the gates. M. Pichon, says Mr. Allen, who did so, has written a little prose lyric in his usual picturesque style on the beauty of the scene:—

*Le soleil s'est levé dans un ciel d'azur.
L'atmosphère est d'une éclatante limpidité.
L'horizon se dégage à perte de vue, on aperçoit la ligne bleue des collines qui se détachent sur un fond clair et dort, and so on. Probably M. Pichon was the only man on the wall who had an eye for the beautiful sufficiently keen to notice the appearance of the western hills when the allied forces were coming to our rescue in the east.*

The copy of this interesting volume before us was sent to us by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

Admiral Richelieu, head of the Siamese Navy, tendered his resignation on the 9th inst., and will retire on pension. Admiral Richelieu had a most prosperous career. Years ago he came to Siam as the second mate of a sailing barque. He left his ship in Bangkok and joined the Siamese Navy, rising rapidly (not a difficult matter in those days) until he occupied the chief post in the Navy. He is a great favourite of the present king, as was proved, when in spite of the fact of having been accused by his enemies of having left his flagship at a most critical moment, when the French sailed up the river in 1893, he still retained his post.

SPORTING AND OTHER NOTES.

The Gymkhana had a little more go about it than usual, but this sort of entertainment does not afford much amusement, as is shown by the attendance, to the general public, who would no doubt much prefer a second race meeting to be held about the end of September. Surely the sporting element in Hongkong is quite strong enough now to support two meetings a year. As perhaps at first the entries for the September meeting would not be so numerous as for the February meeting, the former might be a two days' meeting instead of three. There would be still time between the two meetings to hold one or two Gymkhanas.

The handicapping at the Gymkhana for the top weights was fairly good, but the newly imported *Esau*, the Arab Lancer, and one or two others might have been let in a little lighter. *Favourite Rose* is evidently an improving horse, while *Loyalist* is a greater cur than ever, and his trainer is certainly going the wrong way to work if he wishes to train him to run a straight race. A horse like this must get used to his jockey, and it is utter nonsense to say that a Chinese boy is the only man in Hongkong that can hold him. Let the horse be properly bitted and I am sure any decent riders, like Messrs. Cruikshank and Pontifex, can hold him, and *Loyalist*, after being ridden by one of them in a few training gallops and hacked about a little, will get used to his rider and run a much better horse.

The starts on Saturday were dangerously near the starting posts, and the starter should remember that a flying start is not allowed, and if a start takes place the wrong side of the starting post it is no race.

With regard to the coming cricket week, I hear Shanghai have a very strong eleven and Singapore is bringing up a stronger team than they brought before. This does not look bright for Hongkong, as we appear to have no fresh blood, and although we are fairly strong in batting, we sadly need another bowler or two before we can make much of a fight against the strong teams that are said to be coming against us. In tennis we have Pinckney, Hancock, Pontifex, Cox and others to choose from, and we can certainly hold our own in singles or doubles. I have not heard if any challenges have been sent out by the Golf Club, but the Straits, even with the large number of players they have to select from, will find it difficult to bring up a better pair than Forrest and McMurtrie; I hope to hear that challenges for this, the oldest and best of games, have been sent both to Shanghai and the Straits.

A new system of physical culture is described in the last edition of *Sandow's Magazine*, and is set forth in one word—"Vibration." The system consists in tensing the muscles and then vibrating them hard for a minute. That is all, and four minutes of such work every day is guaranteed to give greater solidity of muscle than any other system, and even increase the height. To give one extract:—

"For the muscles of the lower part of the trunk hold the muscles rigid and vibrate from side to side. As a corrective against corpulence and for reducing the size of the waist this exercise is stated to be far superior and quicker in its results than any other. One patient Dr. Thomas (the discoverer) took in hand was directed to perform this exercise twice a day for two minutes at a time, and in one month she had reduced the size of her waist by four inches."

Just think of it, all fat men, four minutes work a day to take off four inches of fat, which must mean a reduction in weight of at least a stone! It is certainly, if true, a very easy way for the many people in the East who put on more flesh than it is convenient or healthy to carry to reduce their superabundant fat and get more enjoyment out of life in consequence.

Sport in Hongkong, with the exception of the ordinary games of golf and polo, and the Gymkhana last Saturday, is rather at a standstill. A few snipe are down, and one gun is said

to have got 6 or 10 couple last Sunday, but I hear that several men who went out did not get half a dozen shots.

VETERAN.

THE GYMKHANA.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

As though to make up for the untoward conditions that had already caused the postponement of the Gymkhana, the weather on the 24th inst. was at its best—not too warm, but with an occasional breeze that added to the pleasantness of the day. The attendance, however, like that on the occasion of the first Gymkhana, was not so good as it might have been, and this is all the more surprising when the excellent nature of the programme is considered. The ladies turned out very well though, and were arrayed in their most attractive dresses, imparting an additional pleasure to the meeting. H. E. the Governor was in time to witness the first event, and waited till the numbers for the last race had gone up. The band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, by their excellent performance, gave the finishing touch to proceedings that can only be characterised as thoroughly enjoyable. Not a hitch occurred. There was no tiresome waiting between events; the events themselves, in their nature and variety, were capitally arranged; the crowd was a good-natured and appreciative one; and when, lastly, it is remembered that refreshments—tea and "other things"—were entirely free, what more, we ask, could be desired to complete the enjoyment of the afternoon?

As for the programme, there were seven events to be decided—a five furlong handicap, a dogs' race, a ladies' nomination, tent pegging, a small dogs' race, another ladies' nomination, and a three-quarters of a mile handicap.

Four started in the first race—*Loyalist*, *Favourite Rose*, *Esau*, and *Kangaroo*. *Favourite Rose* was most fancied by the backers, *Loyalist* being second favourite and *Kangaroo* a bad third. The start was not a good one, but they were off with *Favourite Rose* in the lead. The field tailed out as the Black Rock was reached, a length and a half between each. *Favourite Rose* was going well, and was nearly four lengths from the second horse, *Kangaroo*, coming down the hill; *Loyalist* and *Esau* were having a good race for third place. Entering the Straight, *Kangaroo* on the outside gamely challenged *Favourite Rose*, and reduced the gap separating them by a couple of lengths; an equal distance separated *Loyalist* from *Kangaroo*, *Esau* being nowhere. This was the order of running when *Favourite Rose* passed the judges' box.

Seven dogs, large and small, started in the second event. They were held in leash whilst their owners ran for the winning post to whistle to the animals and in numerous other ways to encourage their respective pets to get in ahead of the field. When the dogs were finally let loose the result was most amusing. Two stopped to exchange courtesies, whilst a third trotted calmly up the course in evident surprise at the hurry displayed by the remaining four dogs. One of these—an easy second—evidently recognised someone amongst the laughing spectators, and stopped twelve yards from the winning post to wag his tail. The race was won by Mr. Howell's *Scamp*.

The Ladies' Nomination—in which the competitors had to line up at the starting point, mount, at the word, their ponies, which had bridles only, then ride round a post in the centre of the course, dismount, pick up a fan, and remount—was won easily by the Hon. F. H. May, who had a well-trained and quiet pony under him.

The tent-pegging, where the horsemen had two turns each at three pegs, was most interesting and productive of capital sport. Some of the competitors had hard luck—one, for instance, taking the first two pegs and dropping his lance at the third, and another having his chances spoilt by his pony covering the pegs. Captain Warren showed consistent form, and in the final heat carried all three pegs, thus winning.

The fifth event, a race for small dogs, was similar to the first dog race, except that it was confined to dogs (which had to be passed by the Committee as "small") owned by sailors, soldiers, and policemen. Private Harris' *Tommy* won.

The next event was perhaps the best of the day, from a spectator's point of view. In this the competitors had to line up dismounted—which, however, they did not do—start off, ride round two posts, and finally jump their ponies through a screen. The screen was a large one, large enough, almost, to take in the twelve starters abreast, and bore a weird representation of a huge dragon. Having been set up and flanked on each side by hurdles to keep the ponies from balking, the competitors rode their mounts close up to the "apparition," which, as the screen moved with the wind, assumed motions that to the ponies must have appeared to be those of a living animal. None showed fear, however, and the race started. The posts were negotiated, and then in a string the ponies ran for the screen. On by one, as they reached it, they stopped, ears forward and eyes distended, till all twelve were gathered together in one startled bunch. Mr. Cox's mount finally took the leap, and like sheep the others followed through the breach made in the screen. Mr. Cox was first and Captain Warren second.

In the seventh and last event, *Favourite Rose* was again fancied. The pony was responsible for three false starts, and kept the field waiting by his performances. First of all he bolted from the course, then he tried to run the race by himself, throwing his rider before he was turned; and finally he almost jumped the ditch. Eventually the starter got the field away. *Favourite Rose* at once took the lead, and held it all the way round, attended by *Kangaroo* and *Innocent*. *Loyalist* was fourth and *Croxtou* last.

Appended are the results, with official times:—

1.—4.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP.—For all ponies measuring 14.2 and under. Four to start or the race to be declared void. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$15.

Mr. Gunner's *Favourite Rose*, 11st 11lb ... (Mr. Cox) 1

Capt. Warren's *Kangaroo*, 10st 12lbs ... (Capt. Des Vœux) 2

Mr. David's *Loyalist*, 11st 5lbs ... (Mr. Pontifex) 3

Mr. Master's *Esau*, 11st (Owner) ... 0

Won by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time, 1 11 4/5.

2.—DOG RACE.—For all dogs, large and small. First \$8; second \$4. No entrance fee. Six dogs to start or no race.

Mr. Howell's <i>Scamp</i> ...	1
Drummer Ward's <i>Chinko</i> ...	2
Chief Stoker Wick's <i>Loot</i> ...	3
Private Ross's <i>Tommy</i> ...	0
Bandaman Simonds' <i>Chilian</i> ...	0
Mr. Wichell's <i>Brownie</i> ...	0
Lieut. Cowie's <i>Pup</i> ...	0

3.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Competitors to line up at the starting-point, ponies with bridles only. At the word "Mount," competitors to ride round a post in the centre of the course, leaving same on left hand; dismount at a given spot, there pick up a fan, and then remount. First past the post with fan in hand wins. No one, other than the rider, to touch his pony after he has appeared on the course. Any competitor touching the post to be disqualified. Six competitors or no competition. Prizes presented by Mr. Godfrey Master.

Nominator

1 Hon. F. H. May ...	Mrs. Tooker
2 Mr. H. A. Macintyre ...	Mrs. Craddock
3 Capt. Des Vœux, R.E. ...	Mrs. Saunders
Mr. W. A. Cruikshank ...	Mrs. Hawkins
Capt. Loring, R.A. ...	Mrs. Palmer
Mr. E. C. Pontifex ...	Mrs. Master
Mr. W. O. Sanders, R.A. ...	Miss Hartigan
Mr. M. D. Wall, R.A. ...	Miss Hutchings
Capt. S. Jones, R.W.F. ...	Miss B. Hutchings
Capt. Warren, R.W.F. ...	Mrs. Retallio

4.—TENT PEGGING.—Two turns each at three pegs. The competitor who carries the greatest number of pegs wins. Six competitors or no competition.

1 Captain Warren, R.A. ...	Captain Taylor, 3rd M.L.I.
2 Captain Loring, R.A. ...	Captain Des Vœux, R.E.
Mr. E. M. Bishop ...	Major Williams, A.S.C.
Mr. Cruikshank ...	Mr. Woodgate
Mr. J. Hastings ...	Captain Gwynne, R.W.F.
Captain Cologan, R.W.F.	

5.—SMALL DOGS' RACE.—For all dogs belonging to sailors, soldiers or police which two members of the committee pass as "small dogs." First prize, \$8; second, \$4. The winner of the previous dog race not eligible to start. Six dogs to start or no race.

Private Harris's <i>Fanny</i> ...	1
Com. Ser.-Maj. Bliss's <i>Shake 'em</i> ...	2
Bandsman Simonds's <i>Chilian</i> ...	0
Private Ross's <i>Tommy</i> ...	0
Chief Stoker Wick's <i>Loot</i> ...	0
Private Smith's <i>Towzer</i> ...	0
Sergeant Aldritch's <i>Boxer</i> ...	0

6—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Competitors to line up dismounted. At the word "Go" to mount and ride round two posts, leaving each on the left hand, then through a paper screen and past the winning post. The posts to be kept on the left hand when rounding. Any competitor touching a post, backing his pony through the screen, or dismounting, to be disqualified. No whips, sticks, or spurs allowed. Six competitors or no competition. Prizes presented by Mr. H. P. White.

Nominator	
1—Mr. Cox	Mrs. Dickson
2—Captain Warren, R.A.	Miss Hutchings
Captain Loring, R.A.	Mrs. Palmer
Mr. F. H. Lyon, R.N.	Miss Hartigan
Hon. F. H. May	Mrs. Tooker
Mr. W. O. Sanders	Mrs. Playfair
Captain Des Voeux, R.E.	Mrs. Hawkins
Mr. M. D. Wall, R.A.	Miss Hutchings
Mr. H. A. Macintyre	Mrs. Craddock
Capt. Gwynne, R.W.F.	Hon. Mrs. Bertie
Mr. Pontifex	Mrs. Master
Capt. S. Jones, R.W.F.	Hon. Mrs. Bertie
Mr. J. Hastings	Mrs. May

7—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE HANDICAP.—For all Waters, Arabs and country-breds. No restriction as to height. Four to start or the race to be declared void. First prize presented by Mr. W. A. Cruickshank; second \$15.

Mr. Gunner's <i>Favourite Rose</i> , 11st 1lb	1
Capt. Warren's <i>Kangaroo</i> , 11st 12lbs	2
Mr. Lew's <i>Incident</i> , 10st 9lbs	3
Mr. David's <i>Loyalist</i> , 11st 5lbs	0
Mr. Master's <i>Crofton</i> , 11st	0
Mr. May's <i>Lancer</i> , 9st 5lbs	0

Won easily. Time, 1.27½.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

Col.-Sgt. Wake recorded a second win on this cup on Saturday with 29 points out of a possible 100. Mr. D. Baldwin and he scored remarkably well at the longer range, and but for an unfortunate miss of his seventh shot at 700 yards, the former would have returned a very good card. Only seven competitors took part. Scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Handicap	Total
* Col.-Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I.	44	48	Sc.	92
D. Baldwin	41	49	—	90
J. Pigeon	47	43	—	90
A. Watson	42	44	—	86
Q.-M. S. West, R.E.	44	36	6	86
Sgt. Cross, R.M.L.I.	39	37	10	86
W. Stewart	45	39	Sc.	84

* Winner of Spoon.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

SEASON 1900-1901.

We take the following from the annual report of the Hongkong Cricket Club:—

The accounts show a balance at the credit of the Club of \$3,632.47.

Mr. F. Maitland heads the batting averages for 1900-1901 with 42.6, and Mr. D. Salter is first in bowling with 32 wickets for 12.96 runs each.

The Lawn Tennis Championship was won by Mr. H. Puckney for the third time in succession, and he therefore wins the Challenge Cup outright; the Cup presented by Mr. E. W. Mitchell for the runner-up was carried off by Mr. P. A. Cox, who also won the "A" Class Single Handicap. The "B" Class was won by Mr. F. X. d'Almada E Castro, the Double Handicap by Messrs. Sercombe Smith and Grist, the Professional and Commercial Pairs by Messrs. Cox and Mackay.

The Club played sixteen cricket matches, of which eight were won, eight lost.

The following scores of 100 and over were made:—Mr. F. Maitland 156, Major P. S. Dyson, A.P.D., 124, Mr. C. Franklin, R.N., 106 not out, Captain Langhorne, R.A., 131, Mr. H. Hancock 123 not out, Lt. T. C. Burke, 22 Bom. I., 127 not out, and Lt. Noble, R.N., 100.

The thanks of the Club are due to the officers of H.M. Navy and Army who have so kindly lent their bands.

The new iron railings are now in position. Invitations have been sent by your Committee to Shanghai and the Straits challenging them to cricket and tennis, and have been accepted. The Interport Cricket Week has therefore been fixed for the 11th to 16th November.

Messrs. E. W. Mitchell and Capt. Strong, R.M.L.I., having left the Colony, Dr. Atkinson and Commander Orpen, R.N., have been elected in their places.

The annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Monday, 9th September, at 5.15 p.m.

BATTING AVERAGES. (Eight innings and over.)

Name	Innings	Not out	Total	Highest Score	Average
F. Maitland	16	1	639	156	42.6
Major P. S. Dyson, A.P.D.	17	3	539	124	38.5
Lieut. Ross, R.N.	8	2	226	89	37.6
Capt. Strong, R.M.L.I.	18	2	596	97	37.5
A. G. Ward	13	1	329	98	27.41
Capt. Wall, R.M.S.	14	2	323	52	26.91
R. E. F. Krieckenbeck, 22 Bom. I.	18	2	420	84	26.25
C. Franklin, R.N.	16	1	383	106	25.53
Major Dorchill, R.A.	10	1	212	83	23.5
Capt. Langhorne, R.A.	16	3	370	131	24.11
Lieut. H. Hill, R.W.F.	15	1	311	62	22.2
D. W. Salter	10	1	194	61	21.55
T. S. Smith	19	1	396	71	20.3
Capt. Nicholson, 3rd M.L.I.	11	3	157	58	19.62
R. B. Johnson, R.W.F.	10	1	168	55	18.6
Capt. Ainslie, 3rd M.L.I.	24	2	375	55	17.04
Lt. F. G. E. Lamb, 3rd M.L.I.	16	3	213	46	16.38
J. F. Noble	13	2	169	52	14.08
J. Hooper	15	2	173	39	13.3
A. Mackenzie	11	2	107	22	11.88
E. Mast	10	1	105	35	11.36
J. A. Woodgates	13	1	137	40	11.41
R. D. Anderson	11	0	116	73	10.54
J. A. Higgin, R.W.F.	16	3	93	25	7.15
Thurston, R.N.	8	2	15	6	2.5

* Signifies "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES. (Eight innings and over.)

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. Salter	115	22	415	32	12.9
J. A. Higgin, R.W.F.	268	49	919	59	15.56
T. S. Smith	357	88	1100	68	16.19
Capt. Strong, R.M.L.I.	70	30	519	29	17.92
A. Mackenzie	84	11	341	19	18.05
Major Dorchill, R.A.	158	23	535	29	18.44
C. Franklin, R.N.	176	17	823	44	18.7
R. E. F. Krieckenbeck, 22 Bom. I.	117	12	517	25	20.8
Capt. Langhorne, R.A.	166	1	407	13	31.3
J. A. Woodgates	62	9	247	9	32.55

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Governor Birch of British North Borneo returned to Sandakan, on the 21st July, from a tour on the East Coast of that Territory. The result of the visit, says the *B. N. B. Herald*, is that H. E. was opinion that with proper administration the revenue of the east coast could yield double the amount at present derived. H. E. was extremely satisfied with the general appearance of the new Darvel Bay Co.'s estates. H. E. was much struck with the prolificness of the sea on this coast which literally teems with fish, a source of revenue out of which the Government makes nothing at present, and intends to issue a new Proclamation dealing with the registration of fishing and fishing boats. H. E. next visited Semporna, where he interviewed most of the Bajau Panzilimas and many of their followers, addressing them in homely language on the subject of their present indifferent attitude towards the Government and demanding of them for the future the fulfilment of their promises so often broken in the past. H. E. told them that every boat with a number would be regarded as the boat of a friend and every one without a number as that of an enemy: that in future they could carry on their trade just as of old, but that for every branch of their trade, either by way of jungle or sea produce, each man must pay a fee of 25 cents per mensem and take out a pass: that henceforth no one in Borneo, European or Chinese, would be permitted to buy their goods unless he was a licensed buyer, and that the

condition of his licence would be that he bought nothing which was not collected under a pass.

"They listened" writes H. E. to the Court of Directors, "very attentively and respectfully, often asking questions, and, when I showed how their livelihood would be lost to them if they did not take passes, a ray of light was borne into their minds and they began to understand that the old days were passing away."

The Governor was pleased with Tawao which he considers "a valuable possession which will grow with administration." A Government launch is to be placed at the disposal of the Resident of Lahat Dato and the District Officer Tawao, respectively, which will at once overcome the difficulties of transport at present so much felt by the Government officials and servants in the district. H. E. visited Mr. Petersen's tobacco estate, with which he was very pleased. The report to the Court of Directors concludes with certain recommendations that H. E. has suggested with regard to the planting out of cocoanuts at Tawao and one or two important desiderata that the Settlement is in want of.

THE NAVAL YARD AT HONGKONG.

On the 25th ult in the House of Commons Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had given attention to the growing needs of Hongkong as the headquarters of the British Fleet and the entrepôt for trade in the Chinese seas, and whether they had taken these considerations into account in selecting the site for the dock on the island of Hongkong, now in course of construction; whether they had received any representations either from the naval authorities on the station, from the colonial authorities, or the commercial community at Hongkong, or from their own engineers, showing that a mistake had been made in the selection of that site; whether there was available another site on the mainland instead of the island of Hongkong, which would allow of the expansion of the works and be in other respects preferable to the present site; how much of the total estimated expenditure of £1,275,500 had already been expended; and would the Admiralty, before proceeding further with this dock, reconsider the whole matter, and meantime suspend the further prosecution of the works now in progress.

Mr. Pretyman: The reply to the first two paragraphs is in the affirmative. Representations have been received from the colonial authorities suggesting the removal of the dockyard to the mainland. These have been fully considered by the naval advisers of the Admiralty, and it has been decided to retain the present site, the area of which has been much extended by the acquisition of the adjoining War Office reclamation. In reply to the third paragraph, the sum is about £150,000. The reply to the last paragraph is in the negative.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the representations from the colonial authorities were to the effect that the site was the right one.

Mr. Pretyman: No Sir; they were not.

Mr. Lee: May I ask the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether he will consider the advisability of inviting the hon. member for King's Lynn to proceed to Hongkong on the earliest opportunity? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gibson Bowles: May I ask whether, in that event, His Majesty's Government will pay some attention to the report, and will not ask for it to be rewritten. (Laughter and Opposition cheers.)

The *Saigon Opinion* says that the Buddhists of Burma are publishing a proclamation in these terms:—Buddhists. Take precautions. Do your duty as free men. The missions of the Christians are increasing more and more. The only advantage they have is money, which has incalculable resources. Look at the Mission Society in India. See how it expends money every day. In Europe, the number of believers in the Christian faith are diminishing day by day. The learned men of Europe have declared that science is in discord with dogma. That is why the missionaries have come to make ravages in our land. We must defend ourselves!

HONGKONG.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Cecil Clementi to be Acting Clerk of Councils, and Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, to be President of the Sanitary Board, vice the Hon. W. Chatham, Acting Director of Public Works, resigned.

The clearing away of the debris caused by the house collapse in Cochrane Street is finished, only one more body having been found, this making total of 44 dead, 23 injured and 5 unhurt, or 72 in all. All that now remains is the pulling down of house No. 31, which of course has to be done by the house-owner.

Mr. H. E. Hammon—popularly known as "Red" Hammon—licensee of the Bay View Hotel, died very suddenly at about three o'clock on the 25th inst. on the hotel premises, in the presence of some visitors. Death was due to heat apoplexy. The funeral took place on the 26th inst. at Happy Valley, in the Protestant Cemetery, before a large gathering of friends and sympathisers. The deceased was aged 31 years.

A well-known and familiar member of the Parsee community, in the person of Mr. Beheram Adar Eranee, died on the 27th inst. at the Government Civil Hospital, of dropsy. The deceased arrived here about forty years ago at a comparatively young age, and spent the best part of his life in Hongkong. He was a *rentier*, and was one of the first to settle in the Kowloon peninsula. Mr. Eranee was a native of Persia.

The interpreters at the Magistracy have at last "run up against the real thing." A Chinese was brought before Mr. Kemp, Acting Magistrate, for being a rogue and vagabond. He was first questioned in Cantonese, Hoklo, Chiu Chew, and Fuhkien dialects. These failing to elicit an intelligible reply, he was tried with Hakka, and then Malay, but without avail. Some one suggested Hindoostani, Sanscrit, and Arabic, but the Magistrate was discouraged and the interpreters tired out, so the man was remanded for a week, to enable the court officers to find out what dialect he speaks.

Residents who passed along Queen's Road East on Thursday evening were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the want of stability of the magnificent public road our Public Works Department congratulates itself over. The steam-roller apparently proved too heavy for the road, or the foundations gave way, for the front roller of the engine was partly buried in a big chasm which had been insufficiently filled in, being an inlet to a new nullah. This road, it seems, was constructed with the idea that nothing heavier than bicycles or rickshas would pass over it. The small steam-roller proved too much for it, with the result that the roller has been temporarily put out of action. It is customary in rural districts in England to post a notice to the effect that such and such a bridge is not allowed to be crossed by traction engines or steam-rollers. It will now be necessary to apply this notice to our local roads. About 8 o'clock, fifty men from the R.A. were commanded to assist in excavating the roller, but there was small likelihood of its being moved.

Fire broke out early on the 28th inst. in a Chinese-owned Japanese curio shop at 136, Queen's Road Central. The flames spread with great rapidity, and although the Fire Brigade, under Inspector Kemp and Sergeant Gourlay, worked strenuously, the top floor, where the outbreak originated, and the one underneath were completely gutted. The ground floor suffered damage from fire and water. Fortunately the outbreak was mainly confined to its place of origin, the adjoining shop at No. 138 being only slightly damaged. The shop at No. 136 was well stocked with goods, all of which were either entirely destroyed or greatly damaged. Neither the cause of the fire nor the damage it caused is yet known. The premises are insured for a total sum of \$31,000—\$16,000 in the North German Fire Insurance Company, \$10,000 in the Chun On, and \$5,000 in the Tung On. The contents of the safe—stock-books and money—were saved, so that it will be an easy matter to estimate the value of the goods destroyed. The Commercial Union Assurance Co. had \$6,000 on adjoining property, damaged owing to the fire.

Lieut-Colonel Hughes, R.A.M.C., has left Japan for a two months' holiday.

Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, having gone to Canton for three months, Capt. W. L. Warren, R.A., has been appointed Private Secretary.

The pom-pom battery of artillery, which arrived in the Colony some little time ago from the North, left for England on the 28th inst. via Montreal. The battery left England some eighteen months ago for China.

The Praya Reclamation Offices are to be shortly transferred from the present makeshift erection to a bungalow which is rapidly nearing completion on the ground opposite the front entrance of the Hongkong Club.

Apart from the three plague cases (one in Victoria, 2 outside), with 2 deaths, the cases of communicable disease reported as occurring in the Colony last week were two of enteric fever (one European and one Portuguese, both in Victoria), both having a fatal termination.

The Italian Consul-General, Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, goes on leave by the s.s. *Peru* to-day. He intends to start on his holiday via America, and will be away about six months altogether. During his absence, Italian interests in Hongkong will be looked after by the Austro-Hungarian Consul.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead gave a polo dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence, "Charter House," in honour of the Hon. F. H. May, who will shortly be leaving for home. The company consisted of polo-players only, and they talked polo, toasted polo and retired at an early hour in the morning to dream about polo.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., the final of the Water Polo Shield Competition was played at V.R.C. Kowloon, before a large attendance of spectators, ladies again being very much in evidence. The competing teams were the V.R.C. "C" and the R.W.F. (Right). After a very determined game, the V.R.C. won by eight goals to four.

On the 26th inst. the Band of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry gave another open-air performance at Kowloon, and was listened to with evident appreciation by a gathering of good proportions. The entertainment has proved such a success that we hope that the authorities will see their way, when the Madras regiment leaves, to continue the experiment with another regimental band. We have too little of this kind of thing in the Colony.

The method now in vogue in the Colony of dealing with insurance claims for loss by fire, where the parties concerned are Chinese, should have a salutary effect in reducing the number of fires where the cause can never properly be ascertained. Instead of handing over the insurance money, the company, wherever possible, secures the stock-books, ascertains exactly what has been lost, and re-stocks the premises with the same description of goods, and to the same value. If the Chinaman has been careless in his stock-taking—well, the loss is his. If, on the other hand, he has been prodigal in his entries, the insurance company loses.

Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin now definitely announce their opening entertainment at the City Hall on the 7th prox. The show will be of a general nature, and will include a ten round bout between the principals themselves, two five-round contests between McAuliffe and another and Slavin and another, exhibitions of American axe-swinging and torch-swinging, etc. Altogether the bill appears to be very attractive, and with such excellent exponents of boxing as Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin in the main item, success is bound to attend the venture. At any rate the audience will be able to feel certain that no such fiasco will be seen on the 7th prox. as has occurred at some previous boxing affairs here.

H.V.S.S. *Eclipse* and *Daphne* were still at Amoy on the 21st inst.

The British transport *Rajah* arrived on the 24th inst. from Calcutta.

The British transport *Nurani*, which arrived on the 26th inst. from Taku, brought down the 7th Rajputs and a Native Field Hospital. The British transport *Sumatra* arrived on the 26th from Calcutta.

On the 27th inst. the British transports *Rajah* and *Sumatra* left for Taku, and the *Nurani* for Calcutta. The German gunboat *Itis* left for Swatow and Amoy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Straits Government has declared the island of Tongkah no longer infected with plague.

The *Echo de Chine* states that Admiral Pottier telegraphs that the embarkation of the French contingent at Taku was effected most satisfactorily. The transport *Nire* will take the 18th Regiment of Colonial Infantry to Indo-China, and will return to Taku to pick up the staff now remaining.

The *Mercury* comments thus on the defeat of the tramway scheme at Shanghai:—"Tramways will never pay, we are told. That is quite possible. But we shall never know until we have put the thing to the test. Mr. Ziegler offered to do so free of cost to the community. But a spirit is abroad, *Timeo Danaos*, etc., which sees danger, even when safeguarded by the express condition that nothing shall bind the community except a vote of the Ratepayers. Perhaps some day we shall be wiser. Let us hope so."

Mr. Edward Solbe, who died at Bromley, Kent, on the 27th ult., at the age of 59 years, was appointed a student interpreter in China in 1863, becoming a third-class assistant in 1867, and a second-class in the following year. He was acting interpreter at Chefoo in 1869, and for a time filled the post there of Acting Consul. He was promoted to be a first-class assistant in 1871. He was acting interpreter at Ningpo, and in 1872 was promoted to be an interpreter. He retired on a pension in 1874. He later on acted as secretary of the Central Conservative Office at Westminster.

The Administration Report of Singapore Municipality for 1900 has just been issued. Mr. J. O. Anthonisz signs the report as President in succession to Mr. Gentle. The revenue was \$1,422,440 against \$1,136,569 in 1899. The outlay was \$1,474,079 against \$1,000,165. Including outlay out of loan, the total expenditure in 1900 was \$1,595,271. The loans stood at \$1,522,917. The rickshas running were 8,237. The carriages taxed were: licensed 495, and private 1,118. The revenue for 1901 is estimated at \$1,464,400, and the outlay, exclusive of works payable from loans, is set at \$1,286,781.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1901-2 lbs.	1900-1 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	268,358	198,068
Foochow	—	—
Canton	—	—
	268,358	198,068

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1901-2	1900-01
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	6,422,265	7,026,430
Foochow	—	—
	6,422,265	7,026,430

SILK.

CANTON, 17th August.—Tsatloos.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—There has been a little more enquiry for this class, and buyers having advanced to meet the views of holders, settlements of about 100 bales have resulted. Prices paid are \$595 to \$580 for Nos. 1 and 2. Filatures.—Business continued to rule fairly active during the first half of the fortnight, finest sizes especially being in demand, and dealers obtained an advance of \$10 to \$15 per picul. The fears of shortage in the 4th crop have been realised, and it is estimated that the outturn will fall about 30 per cent. short of an average yield. Owing to the resulting high prices of cocoons, holders have advanced rates still further, and buyers have latterly withdrawn before the higher level of values. Short-reels have attracted rather more attention among a few American buyers. Waste.—The market is quiet, but firm owing to scarcity of stock. Buyers in general are unable to pay the prices asked, and transactions are of a very limited nature.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—Prices are going upward, market being brisk. Quotations are:—
 Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.55 to \$8.60 pel.
 do. „ 2, White..... 7.75 to 8.00 „
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.95 to 6.00 „
 do. „ 2, Brown ... 5.80 to 5.85 „
 Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.40 to 8.45 „
 do. „ 1, White..... 7.70 to 7.75 „
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.80 to 5.85 „
 do. „ 2, Brown ... 5.65 to 5.70 „
 Foochow Sugar Candy.....12.55 to 12.60 „
 Shekloong „11.00 to 11.10 „

RICE.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—The upward tendency continues, some demands having come from Japan and other places. Quotations are:—
 Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.65 to 2.70
 „ Round, Good quality 3.80 to 3.85
 „ Long 4.05 to 4.10
 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.70 to 2.75
 „ Garden, „ No. 1 3.45 to 3.50
 „ White..... 4.25 to 4.30
 „ Fine Cargo 4.40 to 4.45

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—Improved to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for superior grades; others more or less steady at quotations. Stock, about 5,000 bales.

Bombay, 19.00 to 20.00 piculs
 Bengal (New), Rangoon, 20.00 to 23.50 „
 and Dacca, „
 Shanghai and Japanese, 23.00 to 24.50 „
 Tungechow and Ningpo, 23.00 to 24.50 „
 Sale: 1,300 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 30th August.—Nothing of interest has occurred during the past fortnight. A quiet but steady demand has been experienced, and some 10,000 bales have changed hands at about late rates. Here and there slight fluctuations are noticeable in values of special favourite chops of No. 10s. and No. 20s., but on the whole the market may be termed unchanged. Holders do not appear anxious sellers, the position being considered fairly strong, while dealers have still a large quantity of goods in hand, with which, together with the goods now arriving, they are meeting their late forward sales. The improvement lately reported from Bombay has been confirmed, and the recent rise in exchange is quite insufficient to cover the enhanced cost. Supplies during the interval have considerably fallen off, and clearances from first hands are very satisfactory. The market closes steady.

Local Manufacture.—There is no change in local Mill quotations, which are still maintained at \$90 to \$90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 10s., and \$92 to \$92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 12s., at which sales of about 450 bales have transpired.

Japanese Spinings.—Buyers have at last responded to the demands of holders and cleared the market of every available bale on offer. Prices show a substantial advance of \$3 to \$4 per bale, and the market closes strong with an improved prospect. We quote Settsu (Red Peacock) and Kanegafuchi (Blue Fish) No. 2 s. at \$114 and \$111 respectively, and estimate total sales about 500 bales. Nothing has been done in No. 10s., the market being bare of stock. Nominal quotations \$106 to \$108.

Raw Cotton.—The market has been steady in sympathy with the advance in Bombay with more business passing in all grades of Bengal. Ginned descriptions are in great request, but are scarce and firmly held. The enquiry from exporters has been limited. Our Mill is in small evidence, the chief purchases being effected by local dealers for the country markets. The business of the fortnight amounts to about 1,250 bales at from \$20 to \$23 $\frac{1}{2}$ with an estimated stock of about 5,000 bales. We quote Indian Cotton \$19 to \$24 and China \$22 to \$25.

Exchange on India after some fluctuations closes to-day at Rs. 145 $\frac{1}{4}$ for T.T. Rs. 145 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Post, on Shanghai 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, and on Yokohama 6 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the three weeks ended 25th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 16,379 bales, comprising 275 bales No. 6s., 6,808 bales of No. 10s., 1,986 bales of No. 12s., 1,544 bales of No. 16s., and 5,366 bales of No. 2 s., prices remaining with little alterations as those last given and market closing steady. The unsold stock was estimated at 42,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales 2,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 77 to Tls. 81 for No. 16s. and Tls. 79 to Tls. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 20s., prices showing a rise of half to one Tael and market closing weak. Estimated unsold stock about 6,000 bales.

Local.—Total sales about 9,500 bales at Tls. 71 to Tls. 72 for No. 10s., Tls. 78 to Tls. 78 for 14s., and Tls. 79 to Tls. 80 for No. 16s., prices showing an advance of one Tael and market closing unsteady.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—No sales of Japanese are reported. Small sales of Cardiff at \$19.00 ex ship to arrive. Godown cargoes \$21.00, sellers.

Cardiff.....\$19.00 to 21.00, weak, ex ship, nominal
 Australian \$12.00 to 12.50 ex godown, nominal
 Yubari Lump\$12.00 to 12.25 ex godown, nominal
 Miiki Lump.....\$10.00 ex ship, nominal
 Moji Lump.....\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, quiet
 Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown
 screened }
 Hongay Lump..... 8.50 ex ship } nominal
 Hongay Dust 6.00 }
 Briquettes16.00 }

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th August. Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 1,750 bales No. 10 at \$78 to \$93, 350 bales No. 12 at \$86.50 to \$91, 400 bales No. 16 at \$96 to \$104.50, 1,600 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$113. Grey Shirtings: 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.10, 750 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.77 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1,800 pieces 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces 10 lbs. H. T. P. at \$4.50, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue M. C. at \$4.95, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. 2 Stags at \$4.50, 600 pieces 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Blue Peach at \$3.40, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.80, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. 3 Butterflies at \$4.45, 900 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Urn at \$3.30, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Red Men and Gun at \$2.85, 500 pieces 11 lbs. Red Flower at \$3.85, 500 pieces 3 Butterflies at \$4.45, 1,500 pieces 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 3 Dogs at \$3.67 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6,000 pieces 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.95, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.80, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Triangle at \$4.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Moon Cock at \$3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$. White Shirtings: 1,000 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.80, 500 pieces at \$6.50, 2,000 pieces at \$4.05, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue M. C. at \$4.40, 1,800 pieces K. 300 at \$6.60, 500 pieces S. Q. at \$4.95, 1,000 pieces No. 300 at \$4.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1,000 pieces No. 600 at \$5.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces S. S. at \$5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces X 6 at \$4.50, 500 pieces X 7 at \$4.80, 500 pieces X 8 at \$5.10, 500 pieces X 9 at \$5.40, 500 pieces Gold Dragon at \$6.10, 1,750 pieces Joss and Fook at \$4.70, 500 pieces 575 at \$4.90, 500 pieces 4,000 2 Fish at \$4.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces B 11 at \$4.75, 500 pieces B 22 at \$4.35, 500 pieces S S at \$5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces C C at \$5.80, 2,500 pieces Bule Lion at \$5.95, 1,000 pieces C Bale Pack at \$6.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pieces C Case Pack at \$6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mexican: 2,250 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80, 600 pieces 36 V V at \$3.27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1,200 pieces 36 Stag Hunter at \$3.35, 1,875 pieces 32 Silver Lion No. 2 at \$2.15, 3,750 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80. Turkey Reds: 500 pieces 14 lbs. Mandarin at \$1.50.

METALS.—Nail Rod: 2,500 bundles at \$4.30. Round Iron: 1,000 piculs at \$4.30. Quick Silver: 50 flasks at \$165.75.

COTTON YARN.—
 Bombay Nos. 10 to 20s.\$71.00 to \$111.00
 English Nos. 16 to 24114.00 to 120.00
 „ 22 to 24120.00 to 128.00
 „ 28 to 32136.00 to 142.00
 „ 38 to 42155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—
 Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 2.10 to 2.15
 7 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30
 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2.80 to 3.40
 9 to 10 lbs. 3.45 to 4.55
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.35 to 2.60
 58 to 60 „ 3.05 to 4.00
 64 to 66 „ 4.05 to 5.60
 Fine 5.15 to 7.45
 Book-folds 4.15 to 6.15
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards 0.73 to 1.20
 T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ordy. 1.60 to 1.80
 7 lbs. (32 „) 1.85 to 2.15
 6 lbs. (32 „) Mexs. 1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
 7 lbs. (32 „) 2.72 to 3.20
 8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) 2.80 to 3.40
 Drills, English—40 yds. 14 to 4.00 to 6.80
 16 lbs. }

FANCY COTTONS.—
 Turkey Red Shirtings—14 to 1.55 to 5.00
 8 lbs }

Brocades—Dyed to —
 Chintzes—Assorted 0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 0.17
 Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 0.60
 Velvetens—18 in. 0.20 to 0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$

per dozen
 Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50
 WOOLENS—
 per yard
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.80 to 1.50
 Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50
 per piece
 Long Ells—Scarlet..... 6.40 to 10.00
 Assorted..... 0.50 to 10.10
 Camlets—Assorted..... 12.50 to 32.00
 Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 8.00 to 20.00
 Assorted }
 Orleans—Plain 8.50 to 10.00
 per pair
 Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.00 to 18.00
 METALS—
 per picul
 Iron—Nail Rod 4.30 to —
 Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.) 4.25 to —
 Swedish Bar 6.75 to —
 Small Round Rod 4.80 to —
 Hoop $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 2 in. 5.50 to —
 Wire 15, 25 8.50 to —
 Old Wire Rope 2.50 to —
 Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 7.60 to —
 Australian 7.50 to —
 Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14 20 oz. 40.00 to —
 Vivian's 14 20 oz. 39.00 to —
 Elliot's 14 20 oz. 39.00 to —
 Composition Nails..... 60.00 to —
 Japan Copper, Slabs..... 41.00 to —
 Tin..... 69.50 to —
 per box.
 Tin-Plates 8.25 to —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—Business during the past week has been dull, and there are no special features to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been in fair request, and sales up to \$605 are reported. At the close the market is quiet, under settlement influences, at \$600. The London rate remains at £60. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. (d).

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have sold and are wanted at \$340. China Traders continue on offer at \$60. North Chinas are quoted at \$190. Cantons are on offer at \$170.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are quiet at \$342 $\frac{1}{2}$. China Fires have sold and are on offer at \$82.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold and are wanted at \$34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Indo-Chinas are enquired for at \$135. China-Manilas are quiet at \$62. Douglasses have been done down to \$50, cash, and for the settlement, but are now firmer at \$50 $\frac{1}{2}$ buyers. Star Ferries continue in request at \$24 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the old and new shares respectively.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are on offer at \$136, and Luzons at \$36.

MINING.—Panjoms are on offer at \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jebebus have been done at \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and are still obtainable. Raubs are quiet at \$12 with sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled erratic with sales up to \$232 $\frac{1}{2}$. At the close the market is quieter at \$230. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold, and are wanted, at \$96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex-dividend. New Amoy Docks are enquired for at \$24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have received some attention, and sales up to \$193 have been effected. This stock closes firm at \$191 buyers. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$30. West Points have sold, and are in demand at \$51. Hongkong Hotels have been placed at \$126 and \$127, and further shares are obtainable at the higher rate. Orientes are quiet at \$55. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and have further buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have receded to \$40. Yahlongs are quoted at \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hongkong Cottons have advanced to \$11, and are wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments continue on offer at \$50. Green Island Cements have been done at \$21. China Borneos continue on offer at \$39. Watsons are in the market at \$16. Electrics are wanted at \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the old and new shares respectively. Ropes are enquired for at \$172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ices are wanted at \$182. Tramways have sold and are in further demand at \$275. United Asbestos are wanted at \$10. China Providents have sold at \$9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wattins have been placed and are on offer at \$10.60. Alhambra Cigars are in the market at \$12.50. Tobacco Trusts are quiet at \$50.

MEMOS.—The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, advertise an interim dividend of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 per cent.

for the half-year ending June 30th, payable to-day. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, request contributing shareholders to send in a statement of business contributed during the six months ended 30th June, on or before the 10th September.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ 600, sellers L'don, £60. 10s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	£5. 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1. 10.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38, sellers
China Light & Power } Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$1, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$136, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$1,250, sellers
Philippine Tobacco } Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$50.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Fls. 100	Fls. 40.
International	Fls. 100	Fls. 35.
Laou Kung Mow	Fls. 100	Fls. 40.
Soychee	Fls. 500	Fls. 300.
Yahloong	Fls. 100	Fls. 124.
Hongkong	\$100	\$11, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$8, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric }	\$10	\$12, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$5	\$61, buyers
Hk. Steam Water }	\$100	\$275, sales & buys.
boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$127, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$182, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$96, ex div., buys.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$172, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$280.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$170, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$82, sales & sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$342.
North China	\$25	Fls. 190.
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$340, buyers
Yangtze	\$30	\$122, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$191, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$13, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$51, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$38, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jebebu	\$5	\$4, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd....	25c.	1 cents
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	nominal.
Do. B....	\$4	nominal.
Punjom	\$9	\$5, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.
Raubs	18	\$12, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6	\$24, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$55.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$62.
China Mutual Pref.	\$40	
China Ordinary	£10	£12.
Do.	£5	£7.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$50, buyers
H., Canton and M....	\$15	\$34, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$135, buyers
Shell Transport and } Trading Co.	£1	£2. 12s. 6d., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$21, buyers { \$9, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$1.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading } Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$19, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10.60, sales & sells.
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$16, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 21st July (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). Business has been quiet in the principal stocks. **BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Shares sold at 377.50 per cent. prem. locally cash (ex div.). **INSURANCE.**—Marine. China Traders are offering. Fire. These stocks are quiet, though Chinas are offering. **SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co. The market has been slack, and cash shares sold at Fls. 100 to 99.50 and are offering, as well as forward bargains. The following are the week's settlements:—Fls. 101 for September, 105.50 for October, 106.50, 105 and 106 for November. Shell Transport and Trading Co. shares are offering. **SUGARS.**—Peraks are offering. **MINING.**—Raubs are offering. Chinese Engineering and Mining shares have been steady at Fls. 11.00 and 11.20 with sales at this figure and further buyers. Contracts have been made for 31st inst., at 11.20, for September at 11.20, for October at 11.40, for December at 11.40 and 11.90. **DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Byd and Co., Ltd. The opportunity of cheap shares at Fls. 235 brought in buyers, who raised rates to Fls. 245, the market closing with sellers at this figure to 242.50. Settlements were made at Fls. 245 and 249 (both cum new issue) for 31st inst., and at 247.50 for September (ex new issue), 257.50 for November (ex new issue), 255 and 262.50 for December (cum new issue) and 255, 257.50, 260 and 262.50 for December (ex new issue). Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. An interim dividend of Fls. 6.00 is announced for payment on 27th inst. Shares changed hands at Fls. 295 for cash and are offering. **LANDS.**—Shanghai changed hands at Fls. 100 cash and are offering. **INDUSTRIAL.**—Gas shares sold at Fls. 112 and are wanted. Major Bros. shares are in request. In Cotton Mills, Ewos are wanted; Internationals, Laou Kung Mows and Soy Chees are offering; Yah Loongs sold at Fls. 10 and 12.50. Ice shares were placed at Fls. 32.50 and are offering. Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., shares sold up to Fls. 110, but market dropped to 105 and cheaper shares are reported obtainable. Moutrie and Co. shares are offering. **TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.**—Market is quiet, though Cargo Boats are offering. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Waterworks shares are wanted. Sumatra Tobacco shares sold at Fls. 40 cash; there are further sellers. Langkat Tobacco Co. shareholders are reminded that the new issue of shares in terms of resolutions passed at meeting of 22nd July, will be made to those shareholders standing on register on 2nd September next, who must apply and pay for their allotment before 16th September. Shares changed hands at Fls. 350, 347.50, 352.50 and 353 for cash and 31st inst., market closing steady. Settlements were made for November at Fls. 362.50 and for December at 372.50. Hall and Holtz shares wanted, in small quantity. Central Stores shares were placed at \$20 and are wanted. **Mercurey, Ltd.** shares are wanted. Tsingtau Hotel shares are offering. Telephone shares are offering in a small lot. China Providents sold at \$9.75 locally. Astor House Hotel shares were placed at \$275 for cash. **DEBENTURES.**—There are numerous enquiries for 6 per cent. investments. Waterworks 6 per cent. were placed at Fls. 103, cum accrued interest.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 30th August.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.11
Bank Bills, on demand	1.11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.11
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.45
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.45
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	1.98
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	.47
Credits, 60 days' sight	.48
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.45
Bank, on demand	1.45
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.45
Bank, on demand	1.45
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	.72
Private, 30 days' sight	.73
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	.6
ON MANILA.	
On demand	.3

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	117
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	1
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	1
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	60
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	10.3
BAR SILVER per oz.	27

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 30th August.—During the past fortnight freights coastwise have improved, owing to a better demand for tonnage from Saigon. Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul has been paid, and more medium sized carriers, prompt loading, are wanted at this figure; to Philippines, 37 cents per picul is obtainable; to one port north coast Java, 31 cents per picul firm. Bangkok to Hongkong, 35 and 30 cents per picul. Java to this, 25 cents per picul dry sugar. Newchwang to Canton, 32 cents per picul is obtainable. Coal freights are weaker. Moji to this, \$2.25 nominal; to Singapore, \$2.75 per ton last. Time charters. A large number of steamers has been fixed for next year's business, at rates slightly lower than last year's. Sailing vessels.—Nothing new to report under this head.

The following are the settlements:—

Benvenue British steamer, 1,468 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.75 per ton.	
Hermann Menzell—Austrian steamer, 1,004 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 28 cents per picul.	
Nanchang—British steamer, 1,063 tons, Newchwang to Canton (22,000 piculs), 32 cents per picul.	
Kureiyang—British steamer, 1,062 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 33 cents per picul.	
Taksang—British steamer, 977 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, \$10,000 in full.	
Germania—German steamer, 1,775 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong (wet sugar), 40 cents per picul (guide).	
Emeralda—British steamer, 969 tons, Saigon to Manila, 36 cents per picul.	
Cassius—German steamer, 1,627 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 28 cents, two ports, 30 cents per picul.	
Telaros—German steamer, 1,812 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 29 cents, and two ports, 31 cents per picul.	
Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 31 cents, and two ports, 33 cents per picul.	
Shantung—German steamer, 1,000 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 35 cents per picul.	
Taicheong—German steamer, 828 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 38 cents per picul.	
Trym—German steamer, 710 tons, Saigon to Chemulpo, 55 cents per picul.	
Tingsang—British steamer, 1,536 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 21 cents per picul.	
Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,771 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul.	
Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.	
Tailee—German steamer, 828 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.	
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.	
Bygdo—Norwegian steamer, 916 tons, monthly, about 3 months, at \$8,000 per month.	
Gaea—Norwegian steamer, 624 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,000 per month.	
Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,250 per month.	
Progress—German steamer, 657 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,500 per month.	
Sleepner—German steamer, 890 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,700 per month.	
Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,800 per month.	
Sullberg—German steamer, 782 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,000 per month.	
Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,100 per month.	
Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,300 per month.	
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,500 per month.	
Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,600 per month.	
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,900 per month.	
China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$8,000 per month.	
Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$8,250 per month.	
Arnold Luyken—German steamer, 1,095 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$8,250 per month.	
Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$8,850 per month.	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Bingo Maru* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—*Massilia* (str.), *Ajax* (str.), *Stentor* (str.), *Idomeneus* (str.), *Banca* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Orestes* (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—*Banca* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—*Prinzess Irene* (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Konigsberg* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Andalusia* (str.), *Arabia* (str.), *Bamberg* (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—*China* (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Braemar* (str.), *Kaga Maru* (str.), *Moyune* (str.), *Riojun Maru* (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*America Maru* (str.), *Peru* (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—*Jupiter* (str.), *Ataka* (str.), *L. Schepp*, *I. P. Chapman*, *Manuel Llaguno*, *Aragonia* (str.), *Glengyle* (str.).
 FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Carlisle City* (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indravelli* (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Eastern* (str.), *Taiyuan* (str.), *Rosetta Maru* (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Suisang* (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Mitke Maru* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

August—

25, *Indus*, French str., from Marseilles.
 26, *Daigi Maru*, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 26, *Fushun*, British str., from Canton.
 26, *Hanoi*, French str., from Haiphong.
 26, *Phranang*, German str., from Bangkok.
 26, *Braemar*, British str., from Port Arthur.
 26, *Ailsa Craig*, British str., from K'notzu.
 26, *Sumatra*, British transport, from Calcutta.
 26, *Nurani*, British transport, from Taku.
 26, *Ariake Maru*, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 26, *Diamante*, British str., from Manila.
 26, *Protector*, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 26, *Clara*, German str., from Pakhoi.
 26, *Taksang*, British str., from Bangkok.
 27, *Daphne*, German str., from Nagasaki.
 27, *Sullberg*, German str., from Canton.
 27, *Katsuyama Maru*, Jap. str., from Canton.
 27, *Hakata Maru*, Japanese str., from London.
 27, *Hipsang*, British str., from Moji.
 27, *Foochow*, British str., from Chefoo.
 27, *Hinsang*, British str., from Hongay.
 28, *Feiching*, British str., from Haiphong.
 28, *Suisang*, British str., from Calcutta.
 28, *Kiukiang*, British str., from Shanghai.
 28, *Pelayo*, British str., from Foochow.
 28, *Tydeus*, British str., from Liverpool.
 28, *Changsha*, British str., from Australia.
 28, *Daijin Maru*, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 28, *Hailoong*, British str., from Tamsui.
 28, *Kong Beng*, German str., from Bangkok.
 28, *Taichow*, German str., from Bangkok.
 28, *Tientsin*, British str., from Swatow.
 28, *Laisang*, British str., from Shanghai.
 29, *Anping*, British str., from Canton.
 29, *Canton*, British str., from Newchwang.
 29, *Chusan*, British str., from London.
 29, *Nevasa*, British transport, from Calcutta.
 29, *Aristea*, Austrian str., from Moji.
 29, *Haimun*, British str., from Tamsui.
 29, *Sandakan*, German str., from Sandakan.
 29, *Robt. Dickinson*, Brit. str., from Penang.
 29, *Massilia*, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, *Shirley*, British str., from Moji.
 30, *Apenrade*, German str., from Haiphong.
 30, *Jacob Diederichsen*, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
 30, *Thales*, British str., from Coast Ports.
 30, *Zafiro*, U.S. despatch-boat, from Manila.
 30, *Coptic*, British str., from San Francisco.
 30, *Choyssang*, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, *Kyoto Maru*, Japanese str., from Moji.
 30, *Lysemoon*, German str., from Shanghai.

August—

DEPARTURES.

26, *Oceanien*, French str., for Europe.
 26, *Indus*, French str., for Shanghai.
 26, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.
 26, *Anping*, British str., for Canton.
 26, *Tsurubiko Maru*, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 27, *Rajah*, British transport, for Taku.
 27, *Nurani*, British transport, for Calcutta.
 27, *Sumatra*, British transport, for Taku.
 27, *Itis*, German gunboat, for Amoy.
 27, *Formosa*, British str., for Shanghai.

27, *Fushun*, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, *Taisang*, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, *Mausang*, British str., for Sandakan.
 27, *Haiching*, British str., for Haiphong.
 27, *Tingsang*, British str., for Hongay.
 27, *Nanchang*, British str., for Canton.
 27, *Alexandria*, German str., for Hamburg.
 27, *Hailan*, French str., for Pakhoi.
 27, *Independent*, German str., for Chefoo.
 27, *Brisk*, British cruiser, for Singapore.
 28, *Empress of India*, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 28, *Anping Maru*, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 28, *Ailsa Craig*, British str., for Moji.
 28, *Glengyle*, British str., for Yokohama.
 28, *Foochow*, British str., for Canton.
 28, *Kiukiang*, British str., for Canton.
 28, *Loosok*, German str., for Bangkok.
 28, *Pronto*, German str., for Swatow.
 29, *Clara*, German str., for Hoihow.
 29, *Sullberg*, German str., for Chefoo.
 29, *Vipere*, French gunboat, for Foochow.
 29, *Diamante*, British str., for Manila.
 29, *Hailoong*, British str., for Swatow.
 29, *Tydeus*, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, *Toonan*, American str., for Shanghai.
 29, *Tientsin*, British str., for Canton.
 29, *Ariake Maru*, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 29, *Hakata Maru*, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 29, *Hanoi*, French str., for Hoihow.
 30, *Chusan*, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, *Feiching*, British str., for Haiphong.
 30, *Haiman*, British str., for Swatow.
 30, *Yuensang*, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haiching*, from Swatow, Mrs. James Scott, Masters Leslie and Douglas Scott and Miss Mackie.

Per *Kaga Maru*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Tuxford, Capt. Ingersoll, U.S.A., Messrs. Thomson and J. J. Canell.

Per *Yuenan*, from Manila, Dr. E. Merchant, Messrs. J. M. Dalrymple, J. M. Coym, and W. H. Withers.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mrs. Agostini, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bernheim, Capt. Berger, Messrs. W. A. Simmons, Reimann, M. Hechter, R. F. Savoro Remedios and child, Capps, D. C. Shanks, Harry Snaps, and George Cubson; from Yokohama, General Bailloud, Messrs. Schneider, Gannal, and H. G. Horbold; from Nagasaki, Mr. Gertrom; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. C. Smith; from Yokohama, Mrs. Rolland; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Andaro, Bousquet, Fichet, Malherbe and T. F. Nisida; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Messrs. Elaim and Jacob Leir; from Yokohama, Comte de Potier; from Colombo, from Yokohama, Mrs. Boutard Muller and Mr. Kikaboy; from Nagasaki, Mr. N. Jushenritsch; for Suez, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wais, Mr. and Mrs. Rosental and Mr. Christo Siverakis; from Yokohama, Mr. Belia Porta; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Messrs. G. Altindio, Angelo Gei, W. de Asbaldi, J. and G. Kiricecof; for Marseilles, from Shanghai, Mrs. Roques, Messrs. Dumail, Hamon, E. J. Prevel and B. Charles; from Yokohama, Gene al Voyron, Cols. Crave and Cret, Commandants Lutz and Hocquart, Capt. Degoutte and Ferradini, Lieut. de Van Dye, Ens. de Van de Rotaller; Mr. and Mrs. Bickart and infant, Messrs. de Rohan Chabor, de Loroche Vernet, Mercadier, Joseph Guillon, Comts. Davout d'Anerterdt and Shirai; from Kobe, Messrs. E. Domballe and Yamaguchi; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Herve, Prudham, Sainte Claire Deville, Chatelain, Jacquenim, Brugere, Bours, Sourant, Tissier, Andlmer, Bessing, Calmel, Geay de Couvrette, Belhague, Adam, Aubnel, Legrand, Irazabal, and Croisier.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Messrs. Chas. Metzger and Jas. E. Smith.

Per *Indus*, for Hongkong, from Saigon, Messrs. Ferrien, Masson d'Autume, Parnard, Bernard, Outho Nasimoth, and Grillon; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Kunnier, Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. Trotabas, Messrs. Bouquet, Hamberg, Brudin, Pepin and Stebling; from Colombo, Mr. Brenner; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Stack; from Saigon, Messrs. Margry, Esertas, and R. P. Robert; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Messrs. Leroy de la Marche and Rabec; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr. Wyemura; from Saigon, Mr. Rondon; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Mayer, Dalas, Duchateau and Atagouna.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Messrs. J. P. Jordan, F. Wilder, Hollings, C. O'Brien, Delfs, Neave, and Strong; for Kobe, Mr. Persch; for Yokohama, Messrs. B. Thomson, A. Pfennigsdorff, T. Kenderdine and N. Takata, Mrs. K. Tatsuno, and Miss T. Konishi.

Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. Bilborough.

Per *Suisang*, from Singapore, Major Bartlett, Messrs. Lohmann, Lehman and Engel.

Per *Kiukiang*, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs. Whielor and Zimmerman.

Per *Changsha*, from Australia, Mrs. Giblen and child, Mrs. Dymond and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Miss Callaghan, Messrs. Patterson, Benjamin, Bullock, Hearn and Green.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from London, Lieut. A. W. Kerr and Mr. A. R. Kinross; from Gibraltar, Lieut. J. Costa; from Brindisi, Mr. Bernstein; from Bombay, Messrs. B. K. Mehta, R. Serabjee and D. Cawasjee; from Penang, Mr. Sternberg; from Singapore, Messrs. Paxon and Bhesania; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. A. J. Stewart; from Marseilles, Mr. A. McClure; from Melbourne, Miss Withers; for Yokohama, from London, Mrs. Clegg and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and child; from Marseilles, Mr. Seller; from Gibraltar, Mr. S. Babcock; from Colombo, Miss R. Leach and Master Irwino.

Per *Massilia*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Schouemann, Miss Lucy Clamois, Capt. N. Meissel, Messrs. R. Inglis, and Alec Marsh; for Bombay, Messrs. M. Miyabhoj and A. A. Kasari Nalla; for Marseilles, Rev. Thos. Protheroe; for London, Captain Stewart, Lieut. H. M. Hay, Messrs. G. Fisher and H. E. Charlesworth.

DEPARTED.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for Shanghai, Comdr. Baesens; for Nagasaki, Mr. J. Summers; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kahn, Messrs. Percy Brown and H. Oka; for San Francisco, Messrs. J. A. Blackmer, R. K. Bonine, H. W. Robinson, and K. Yasuda; for London, Col. and Mrs. von Bylevett.

Per *Perla*, for Manila, Mrs. Rothman, Miss Wallace, Miss Dreyer, Capt. Ward, Messrs. W. F. Ford, P. Barnhart, W. M. Massy, W. Walsh, J. Jejeomull, F. Simonson and Chas. Osborn.

Per *Oceanien*, for Saigon, Messrs. A. R. Marty, Baron, L. Goldenberg, J. Seidmann, G. V. Cornian, Evenow, C. Baumann, Revs. Prodhomme, Bar, and Cadiere; for Singapore, Mr. Win; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Gourloonen, Messrs. M. Lecog, T. Bittagay, Gasfaud, A. Brodie, L. Biowar, E. McCabe, W. Laurentzen, H. Ferguson, E. Bolstad, W. Reid, W. Austin, C. Christensen, H. Biggs, D. Harrier, L. Hansen, J. McDonough, and A. Forsmars.

Per *Indus*, for Shanghai, Revs. M. Fernandez, B. Ibeas, V. Martinez, A. Gomes, S. Adegard, and E. Pigot, Bro. Antonen, Messrs. C. Fritzsche, Fuchs, A. Robert, H. G. Hill, S. P. Cantorowitz, H. C. Thomas and Robin; for Yokohama, Messrs. M. Ponteville, J. M. Coyne and Willner.

Per *Empress of India*, for Shanghai, Mrs. A. T. Madar, Dr. J. W. Noble, Comdr. E. B. Speyers, U.S.N., Capt. L. Miller, R.N., Messrs. Ed. Osborne, S. Strong, E. H. Neave, J. E. Avery and J. E. Thomas; for Nagasaki, Mr. A. Wicke; for Kobe, Capt. H. R. Brown and Mr. Ed. Shellim; for Yokohama, Mrs. Pantou, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wyon, Dr. J. M. Swam, Lieut. Col. G. A. Hughes, Messrs. J. J. Francis, Otto Spandow, P. Riley, and E. R. Bartlett; for San Francisco, Dr. E. Merchant, Messrs. E. B. Cushing and C. Metzger; for New York, Mrs. Mary Cole; for Liverpool, Capt. Orr and Master-Gunner Ramsay; for London, Capt. H. B. Des Voeux, R.E., Messrs. J. E. Townsend, A. Cooper and Geo. E. McConnell.

Per *Chusan*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Messrs. W. A. Simmons, Lohmann and Paxon; from Melbourne, Miss Withers; from Marseilles, Mr. A. McClure; from London, Mr. A. J. Stewart; for Yokohama, from Colombo, Miss R. Leach and Master Irwino; from Marseilles, Mr. W. G. Seller; from London, Mrs. Glegg and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and infant.

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